The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,343—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1901.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

UBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sept.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th „
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	2nd Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	23rd „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	30th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	......	4,024	1st November 1901
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA	......	3,506	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Billaffer	4,766	25th Sept. 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 22, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 26th August, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporite	15th Sept., 1901.
Dea. BALDUINO.	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Oct., 1901.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

A STEAMER	27th January, 1902.
A STEAMER	24th February, 1902.
A STEAMER	27th March, 1902.
A STEAMER	28th April, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd „	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd „	165	--	--	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

THE INDIAN-RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695, tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 5th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 4th September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th September.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 4th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd September 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Bouis	24th Oct., 1901.
SALAZIE	4,255	Oubert	21st Nov. 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Oubert, to sail on or about 18th September, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. **O T B**

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS :

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to :—MANAGER, V. C Works Ran ghat, Bengal (R.)

WHISKIES.

TREACHER AND CO.'S WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.

Imported from the Best Distilleries, and guaranteed as matured Spirit.

			Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S	"FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a Special Blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	per doz.	24	0
Do.	SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine Ripe Old Whisky. Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	„	32	8
Do.	HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky. A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally melow to the taste.	„	26	0
Do.	"OLD IRISH". This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit.	„	26	0
Do.	"DIABETES" WHISKY. Is well matured, of mild and delicate flavour, and is the best stimulant a diabetic person can take.	,,	25	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

SMOKERS in particular and the public in general are cautioned against the MISLEADINGLY STYLED INFERIOR QUALITY of CIGARETTES made in Aden and OUT OF EGYPT and called and sold as EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they came out really from Egypt.

The name EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is the exclusive right and sole property of CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, AND EXPORTERS of EGYPT ALONE. For by this name alone they have spread and are known and smoked as HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

To debar all such IMPROPERLY CALLED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, which are made in places out of Egypt, the Khedive by a decree, dated the 5th December, 1893, ordered the affixing of a SPECIAL GOVERNMENT STAMP on all boxes of Cigarettes exported from Egypt, so as to distinguish the GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES from those made elsewhere of an inferior quality.

All the Boxes of our Cigarettes bear the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMP and hence Smokers need not entertain any apprehensions as to their genuineness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY :—CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
AGENCIES—In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
DEPOT :—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

SMOKE

LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

FLAMMARION · BINOCULAR.

A NEAT AND COMPACT }

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.	THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.	Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass „ „ 20 „ „ 22.

Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR,"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN etc., supplied.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B,

Subordinate Judge, Dholka ; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17 By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 6th September, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 30th August, 1901.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer at his office, Church Gate, upto 2 P.M. on the 16th September, 1901, for works in connection with the building of a new station, platforms, staff and menials' quarters at Andheri.

Plans may be inspected at the office of the undersigned. Forms of tender, specification and schedules will be supplied on payment of Rupees Five.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. HALL,
Ag. Resident Engineer, Bombay Division,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Resident Engineer's Office, Church Gate, 31st August, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that RANCHORDAS ANANDJI has contracted to sell and GOOLAM ALLI JIVAJI PACHMIRIWALLA to purchase the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims by way of Inheritance, Lease, Mortgage, Gift or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 57, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Foras land, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Northern side of Sanklia Tank New Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2103 square yards or thereabouts, including a moiety of the passage or road 9 feet in breadth on the Western side of the said land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 102, New No. 13607, Old Survey No. 282 and New Survey No. 1-3542, and bounded on or towards the East by the vacant land or ground belonging to Thucker Soonderji Moolji, on or towards the West by the said passage, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Thucker Keshowji Rowji, and on or towards the South by the said Sankila Tank New Road, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward Nos. 3971 (3) and 3971 (4) and Street Nos. 158 B and 158 C and which said piece of land was with its rights, easements and appurtenances demised by the said Shunker Chinoo Vanjari unto the said Samuel Ezaji his heirs and assigns in perpetuity at the annual rent of Rupees 600.—Dated this 31st day of August, 1901.

UNWALLA AND PEEROZSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.

SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?
But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.

If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.

The result will astonish yourself and your friends.

The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
7, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL,
TELEPHONE No. 983.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4 s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Pole Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 89 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TANTALUS FRAMES.—One, two and three bottles in various designs and various prices cased in solid English Oak frames with best nickel mounts. From Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW SUITINGS ALL WOOL SUITS, Rs. 35. Excellent value. Thin Texture, Serge Suits, Rs. 35. New Tropical Wool Suits, Rs. 48. New Cashmere and Cheviot Suitings, Stout China Silk Suitings.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

WONDERFUL ELECTRIC RINGS—Marvellous cure for Hysteria, Asthma, Piles, Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Gout, Weakness, Diarrhoea, &c., by putting it only in the finger of left hand. Price Re. 1 each, dozen Rs. 10. Purchaser of a dozen will get one Ry. Reg. watch and chain free, guaranteed for 2 years.—NEWTON & Co., 64-2 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

ELECTRIC MOTOR CARS for SALE. Eighty Miles on single charge. Monthly expense Rs. 5 only. F. B. THANAWALLA, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

"AUSTRALIAN BRANDY."—The "Lancet" says:—"A sound honest BRANDY which our Analysis and examination show to be of a FRAGRANCE, PURITY, and QUALITY second to none." Rs. 24 per bottle.—For sale at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

HALF TOLA grey granite NOTE PAPERS 100 with Envelopes embossed in color with your three letters monogram with die Rs. 8; for 200, Rs. 10. Price list free.—BENDRE & Co., Poona City.

NEW NOVELTIES in PLATEDWARE, Suitable for Ladies or Gents., for New Year, Wedding, and such occasion at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED an experienced ENGINE DRIVER, on a Salary of Rs. 35 to 40 per month. Those who have passed the 3rd Grade Examination in Mechanical Engineering only need apply, with Certificates, to the ASSISTANT ENGINEER, SANGOJI TANK WORKS, Bijapur District.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 24 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES: Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreas, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EK-DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m. the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Purbhudas Kisondas, viz.:—

Gold baju, rings, pochi, watch chain, armlet, hirakanthi, dora, pearl bukdies, beads, loose pearls, bedharies, bangles, and silver toe rings.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, almyra, chest of drawers, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cup-boards.

1 mahogany cottage piano by John Broadwood.
1 Lancaster instantograph ½ plate camera, with lense.
1 D.-B. C.-F. 12-bore hammerless gun by Ward and Sons, of London, in case.
1 large bore rook rifle, with case, for deer hunting.
1 Henry's patent rifle.
1 Theodolite on stand, and 6 new accordeons.
1 Pasteur Chamberland Patent Germ filter, Hanken type.

By order of the concerned and on account of the underwriters.—

10 boxes George Alfred Brandy.

By order of Haridas Huttonsey and on account and at the risk of Thucker Lakhmidass Choonilal—

33:3—92, 32:2—94, 15 cases white nainsooks.

AT 2 P.M.

A few bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand landau.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned, a large varied and valuable collection of jewellery consisting of lady's gold self closing bracelets fitted with watches and pearls, diamonds, rubies and emaralds, gold and silver brooches set with pearls, rubies and diamonds, engagement and presentation rings set with pearls, rubies, diamonds and sapphires, gold guard chains and watch guards, lady's gold and silver watches, necklets with lockets, earrings, bracelets set with diamond, rubies and sapphires, brooches, gent's watch guards, gold rings set with diamonds, rubies and pearls, gent's and ladies' gold, silver and metal watches, watch chains, wedding and birth day presents, lady's 18 carat rolled gold bracelets, gent's 14 carat rolled gold watches, a handsome silver tea set complete, shawl, etc.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME BRONZE FIGURES, BENTWOOD FURNITURE, RICH MAJOLICA WARE, IRON SAFES, ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th and THURSDAY the 5th instant at 2 p. m., each day, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following suitable for garden and hall decoration, consisting of handsome bronze figures with clocks, busts, rich majolica branched Jardinies with flower pots, marble clocks and time pieces, gilt bentwood sofas, chairs, easy and rocking chairs, Austrian safes of different sizes, mirror, brackets, carpets, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the goods are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Haji Abdul Karim Khaluckdina, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m., the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground situate at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 185 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 635, new No. 5401, old Survey No. 133, and new Survey No. 8618, and which said land is bounded on the north by the property of Dyalchund Mulookchund, on the south by the property of Manockchund Lalji, on the east by a sweeper's passage, and on the west by the Bazar Gate Street, together with the messuages, dwelling-houses and premisses built and standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2125, and Street Nos. 145, 147 and 149, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 600 BALES GOOD BROACH COTTON.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 449 of 1901.

(1) Dinshaw Furdoonjee, (2) Pestonjee Furdoonjee, (3) Rustomjee Furdoonjee, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Broach and (4) Ruttonjee Furdoonjee of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Thakoredwar without the Fort of Bombay, and all carrying on business together in co-partnership under the name and style of Dinshaw Furdoonjee and Brothers, at No. 95, Apollo Street within the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) Chunilal Dharamdass, employed in the Bank of Bombay and residing at Chowpatti without the Fort of Bombay, (2) Jethmal Ramanund and (3) Kanayalal Harmukhrai, carrying on business by their moonim in partnership under the name and style of Jethmul Kanayalal, at No. —, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

Pursuant to the order made in the above Suit on the 5th day of August, 1901, and under instructions from the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1901, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder, at Colaba, in the godown No. 180, at Bhaiya Lane.

600 full-pressed bales of good Broach cotton, mark J K in lots of 100 bales.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and delivery taken the next day in default whereof the said bales shall be again put for sale by Public Auction at the account and risk and costs of the defaulting purchaser, who shall make good all the loss, costs and charges incurred thereby.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNDIVIDED 2-3RDS SHARE IN VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at Bausaree Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street.

That in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 8th October, 1896, made between Shuruffally Moosabhoy, the mortgagor of the one part, and the mortgagees of the other part, and under the instructions of the Mortgagees, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Baloo Sarang Street THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m. (subject to conditions of sale which will then be produced) the property which is described as follows in the said Indenture of Mortgage: That is to say, all that undivided two-thirds part or share and all other the share, estate, and interest of Shuruffally Moosabhoy in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground belonging to Borah Sumsoodin Tyabally, together with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Bhusaree Moholla, or Baloo Sarang Street, in the Sub district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No 151, Street Nos. 221-26, Street Sarang Street B ward and containing by admeasurement in breadth 16 feet and in length 81 or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the east by the said Bhusaree Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Hassam Nensey, and on or towards the south by the property of Meeya Mahomed Salley Dhoro, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Shuruffally Moosabhoy.

The conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers or of Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c., OF THE S.S. "CLYDE."

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on board the s. s. "Clyde," at Prince's Dock near the L Shed, the remaining furniture of the said steamer, consisting of mahogony dining tables, chairs, chest of drawers, beds with horse-hair mattresses, feather pillows, dressing glasses, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, consisting of cruet and pickle frames, toast rack, curry dishes, soup tureens, tea sets, napkin rings, spoons and forks, desert and fish knives and forks, &c., Brussels carpets and rugs, table covers and table linen, table hanging and bracket lamps, &c, &c.

The property is on view.

ON THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Singer & Co., very valuable and handsome French-polished, teak and blackwood household furniture, of the latest design, made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing room suite, sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, marble top tables and teapoys, revolving and plain, top office tables, new designed bedsteads, single and double door almyras, wardrobes, chest of drawers, wall brackets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1901.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club at 6 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1901.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.
Bombay, 1st August, 1901.

I HAVE THIS DAY resumed CHARGE of my office. The POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Captain J. J. EFFORD is from THIS DATE CANCELLED.

J. B. MACFADYEN,
Surveyor to the British Corporation for the Survey and Registry of Shipping,
20, Hummum Street, 26th August, 1901.

ORIENT CLUB.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1901, at 6-0 P.M.

D. LINDSAY,
JEHANGIR D. FRAMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 13th August, 1901.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at BOMBAY of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VESSELS for one year will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his Office in the R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p m gun fire of MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1901, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 8th August, 1901, or apply to the Undersigned.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M, Dockyard, Bombay, 2nd August, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1901, of Rs. 25 per Share on the Old Shares and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income-tax, WILL BE PAID on application, on and after the 2nd Septemper to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 19th August.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1901, of Rs. 5 per Share, free of Income-tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 2nd September, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th August.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents,
Bombay 22nd August, 1901.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the date FIXED for the AUCTION of the ABKARI CONTRACT of the Cantonments of SECUNDERABAD and BOLARUM for ten years, commencing from 1st of Azur 1312 to the end of Aban 1321 Fasli, is POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1901 A.D.

All applicants willing to bid for the same are directed to be present in the Board of Revenue Office on the above date at 2 P.M.

GULAM RASOOL,
Secretary, Board of Revenue, H. H. the Nizam's Government,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 705 OF 1899.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA and HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA, both of Bombay Parsee inhabitants, the former residing at Peddar Road without the Fort of Bombay, and the latter at Napean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE THOONTHI also of Bombay Parsee inhabitant residing at Shaik Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendant in the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Batty ground situate at or near Kamateepura or the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement Thirty thousand square feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Mr. Tanner but now by the property of Essa Fudla, on the South by the Foras Road, on the East by the property formerly of Nowrojee Shapurjee Oomreegar but now of the Napier Foundry, and on the West by the property formerly of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lyawalla but now by the property of Hajee Adam Seedick and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 43, and 45 and 1 to 4, and Ward No. 2968 to 2997 and 2967, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , and which premises are situate in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. KHARSHEDJEE D. SHROFF, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of May, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGRIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1	6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1	6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2	0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1	6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2	0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter	0	8
The Laughter of Reterkin. Floria MacLeod	1	8

PAPER COVERS.

	Rs.	a
Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0	12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0	12
Scondrels and Co. Coulson Kernaham	0	12
The Cruise of the Cachlot. F. T. Bullen	0	12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0	12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen	0	12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Becke	0	12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10	0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 6	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 12 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
R. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent,
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund................ " 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital............ " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
" 1 Year	5	"
" 6 Months	4½	"
" 3 Months	4	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL......................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,
GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vita Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 40 Years.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 8

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY.................................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do .... " 4½
Third do .... " 2½
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Bombay Mails of 17th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 3-4 = + 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 3-4 = + 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2 =
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 3-8 = — 1-8
Bar Silver in London	26 15-16 =
„ New York	58 5-8 =
Exchange on London at Paris	25 20 = —1
„ New York	4 85 1-4 = —3-8
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent =
„ Short London Bills	2 1-4 „ =
„ Indian Bank Bills	2 7-8 „ = —1-8

Silver to Bombay, £120,000.
Gold to Bombay, £40,000.
Yellow Metal, 6 5-8.
Arrivals—Dido, Varzin.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sura quiet but steady. Manchester was steady. Moder enquiry; firmness of producers curtails busin Total sales, 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation for export, 500 bales. Surats 50 bales. Im nil. Spot 5 3-32 plus 3-32. Arrivals closed s

Liverpool Futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May
4 38	4 35	4 33	4 29	4
+1	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	11,00
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. to Continent	2,00
Mid-Uplands	8 5
Futures, month of Sept.	7
Do. do. Dec.	8

Rapeseed Brown, 39 3-4, Aug-S Hamburg. Business done, tone quiet. Antwerp Linseed, 51 1-4, April-May, Dunkirk Sellers, tone quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY CO REPORT.

	Bales.
	45,000
Total week's sales	1,000
„ Sold on spec.	2,000
„ for exportation ers	56,000
„ Amount forwarded to c	5,000
„ Actual exports	11,000
„ Week's imports	396,000
„ Stock	1,200
Surats week's sales	Nil
„ Sold on spec.	400
„ „ for exportato consumers	800
„ Amount forwar	500
„ Actual exports	Nil
„ Week's import	26,000
„ Stock	20,000
Afloat American	2,000
„ Indian on at U. S. Ports	52,000
Week's receipts of at Britain	7,000
„ Exports t ent	11,000
„ „ C. S. Ports	240,000
Stock of Cotton ior Ports	130,000
Do. at	

Arrivals of on, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 2 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 30th August:

Cotton	1,512 bales.
Whea	3,357 cwts.
Linse d	2,714 „
Rap seed	8,441 „
Gin seed	844 „
Po seed	1,232 „
G ndnuts	13 „
G rseed	3,459 „
Ce	27,529 „
yrabollams	954 „

mports of Bullion, ex s. s. Arabia, from London. Silver, Rs. 28,72,571.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

EXCHANGE.

We have no change to report in this market. Some of the Banks are giving 1s. 4d. for Demand ready and near delivery, and all Banks are quoting 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months sight credits. We quote:—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Do. Demand	1s. 3 31-32 to 1s. 4d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do „ „ Francs	109 3-4
30 days' sight, Hongkong	143 1-2
Do. Shanghai	195
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There is a steadier tone in the market to-day, now the settlement is over. We opened at 96·11 for cash and 96·12 for 30th September, and close at 96·12 and 96·13 respectively.

FREIGHT.

The market is quiet, with sellers for open ports at 14s. 6d. September to February shipment, with no business reported. A small line has been booked by native shippers at 15s. March to May.

SEEDS.

The tone remains quiet, with a very small business reported. Linseed is quiet at Rs. 10-11 for ready and Rs. 8-11 to 8-12 April-May. Rapeseed is also very quiet at Rs. 6-11 to 6-13 for Brown Cawnpore and Delhi ready, and with no enquiry for new crops. Poppyseed seed quiet at Rs. 9-1 ready and with sellers at 8 4 and buyers at 8-3 for April-May. Castorseed is quiet at Rs. 33-12 ready.

COTTON.

The tone of the market is firm, but with a small business reported. Exporters for Japan and China ar eenquiring, and Mills are making small purchases. Prices are unchanged. In new crops we hear of no transactions.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 3-4 = unchanged.
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 3-4 = „
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2 = „
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 5-16 = 1-16
Bar Silver in London	26 15-16 = unchd.
Do. New York	closed.
Exchange on London at Paris	25 20 = „
„ New York	closed
Discount Bank of England	3 per cent.
Do. Short London Bills	2 1-4 „
Do. Indian Bank Bills	2 1-8 „

Silver to Calcutta £110,300.
Gold Gol £40,000.

Rapeseed, Brown, 43 Aug.-Sep. Hamburg. Business done, tone steady.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester was quiet. Total 3,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 300 Surates 300 bales. Imports 1,000 bales. Spot 5d.—3-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

New York—Closed until Tuesday.

Liverpool Futures.

Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June.
4 29	4 25	4 24
—4	—4	—4

	Bales.
Total visible supply	1,180,000
„ of which is East Indian	102,000
„ stock in London	8,000
„ quantity in sight	10,320,000
Actual stock of cotton	365,500

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet but steady.
Good Bhownugger 3 21-32.
The Manchester market has been steady, moderate enquiry, firmness of producers curtails business.

2¾ per cent. Consols	94 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-8
Bar Silver	26 15-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Aug. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left to-day.
The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left to-day.

COLOMBO, Aug. 31.

The s. s. Palawan arrived here from Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 31.

The P. & O. Company s. s. Massba left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporite, left Aden for Bombay on the 31st instant, at 10 a.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th September evening.

Mr. Merk, Commissioner of Derajat, will, it is understood, remain in charge of the Mahsud blockade arrangements if the tribe have not made their submission when the new frontier province is started. He will, in short, see the business through, a very suitable arrangement.

[illegible] BAY.

[illegible] AY.

Sun[illegible] ets, 6h. 13m., High water, 1-[illegible] r, 6-54m., 7-20a.
Fo[illegible] 10 a.m.
M[illegible] p.m.
C[illegible] Company, 45 Apollo Street,
[illegible] morial, Alexandra Native [illegible] ion, 5-30 p.m.
[illegible] al meeting, 6 p.m.
The [illegible] al due to arrive from China
P. [illegible] at.

[illegible] College Literary Society.—On Saturday [illegible] ing Professor J N. Fraser delivered a [illegible] on "Liberalism," before the members of the College Literary Society in the lecture-room [illegible] College. The acting Principal of the College, Rev. R. Scott, presided. The lecture room crowded with students, besides whom there [illegible] present some European and native ladies. [illegible] lecturer dwelt at length mostly on history traced from it the origin of liberalism.

The B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of July last 4 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 6 horses, 2 he buffaloes and 94 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 373 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 14 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 19 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held on Saturday afternoon, at Carnac Bridge Road, Elphinstone Estate, and presided over by Mr. Damodhur Gordhandas Sukhadwalla, the special resolutions passed at the meeting held on the 15th August last, reducing the capital of the company from Rs. 2,50,000 to Rs. 2,00,000, making necessary alterations and additions in the Company's Articles of Association and empowering the board of directors to apply to the Court and to do all necessary acts and things, for the purpose of carrying into effect the above resolutions, were confirmed. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Ghastly Discovery.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, resumed the ajourned inquiry, yesterday morning, at the morgue, regarding the discovery of a wooden box, containing a human body, which had been found buried in a heap of chunam, stored in a room on the ground floor of a house in Bhisti Moholla, Jackeria Mujid Road. The room was last in the occupation of two Mahomedans, who stored the chunam therein. They left the place about a fortnight previous to the discovery of the box, selling the quantity of the lime to the landlady for a nominal amount. The landlady subsequently disposed of the lime to a mistry and while the latter's men were removing it from the room, they came upon the box. The matter has since been under investigation, but no clue to the two Mahomedans has yet been obtained. Dr. Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, who had examined the body, gave evidence. The skin was brown. From this and the colour and texture of the hair, he could tell pretty clearly, that the body was that of an Asiatic and not a European. The inquiry was further adjourned to the 29th instant.

WANTONLY CUTTING A CHILD WIFE'S NOSE.

At the High Court, Appellate Side, on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe were engaged in hearing an appeal in the case of Imperator against Husben Walad Manik. Accused was, on the 1st ultimo, convicted by Mr. S Pudumjee, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife with a penknife, and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and from that decision he appealed to the High Court.

It appeared from Mr. Pudumjee's finding that the accused, on the night of the 4th May last, cut his wife's nose with a penknife. Mr. Pudumjee said he had tried many a case of this sort, but never one so revolting and brutal. In all other cases the husband had something to say in the way of the wife's faithlessness, etc., but here the wife was a mere girl of 13 years, quite innocent of worldly ways, and not yet matured. In spite of these facts, said the Sessions Judge, the accused had disfigured her for the rest of her life, and that too before she had begun life yet. Accused made a confession before the second class magistrate in which he asserted that he saw her misbehaving with a paramour, who ran away, and so in a fit of anger he cut her nose with a knife. He retracted that confession in the committing magistrate's court, and said he caught her with a paramour, so he kicked her; and she fell on a scythe and the nose was accidentally cut. In the Session Court, he told a third story, but absolved the child wife of all faithlessness. He asserted they two were sleeping when four unknown persons came, two caught hold of him; and two, carrying the wife inside, cut her nose, while the other two tried to cut his; but the wife's cries made the four run away. He said he went to complain to the patel but he would not listen, so he sent the wife to her parents, who complained to the patel, and the latter out of spite arrested accused and charged him. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, this story was impossible. It was not likely that the accused's mother, sister, and brother, who were in the house, should not know anything of the occurrence. The evidence against the accused was quite conclusive. Peerma the accused's sister, said before the magistrate that the accused came out of the room crying, and on being questioned, said he did it in a fit of anger; and he subsequently produced the knife, which was hidden in a heap of tamarind. The girl, as soon as she was so brutally treated, went to her parents living opposite; and her father immediately went to complain to the patel. Infidelity on the part of the girl, said the Sessions Judge, was quite out of the question. Accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Their lordships, on looking at all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	13	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	8	25
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2		8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	7	37
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	2	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0		13
Total	28	40	133
Same date last year	8	9	184

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	10	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	22	5	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	7	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	2	10
G Mahim and Worlee	2	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	16
Total	29	31	132
Total plague deaths to date	97,718	81,847	
Same date last year	14	11	164

POONA THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

ADMISSION.

First Enclosure.

Day Ticket—(Including admission one Lady) Rs. 5.
Ladies only Rs. 2.
Special trains will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 28th August, 1901.

AN ABKARI PROSECUTION.

ALLEGED SUBSTITUTION OF BOTTLES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, further investigated the case in which Mrs. Cristilina Athaides, wife of Mr. D. C. Athaides, Superintendent of Greaves, Cotton and Company's Mills, is charged by Mr. C. J. Clarke, Assistant Collector of Abkari, with importing into Bombay eight bottles of Goa liquor, in contravention of the Abkari Act. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared to prosecute and the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. The defendant arrived in Bombay from Goa, on the 13th March last and landed at the Mody Bunder. A Preventive Officer on duty detained a box, which it was alleged belonged to her. The box was opened when it was discovered that it had a false bottom, which on being searched, was found to contain eight bottles of country liquor. The defence was that the box did not belong to the defendant. Moreover at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, when the bottles were closely examined, it was ascertained that the colour of their contents appeared much like Holland (gin) and not that of country liquor. Mr. Clarke, the officer in charge of the case then alleged that the box containing the bottles, which had been left in the custody of the Court, did not bear his own signet seal; that his seal had been tampered with and the court's seal remained intact.

When the case was called on for further hearing on Saturday, Francis E. De Souza, a witness for the defence was cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson. Witness said his wife lived at Marmagoa and often wrote letters to him in Bombay. She got her letters written by others. He knew how to write Marathi and he wrote all his letters to his wife in that language. He received a letter from his wife four days before the 13th April last. On the 14th August last, after the witness had left the Court, he was met by a Parsi gentleman outside the court premises. The Parsi walked with him as far as Dhobie Talao and during the conversation told him that he (witness) would be sent to jail for two years on account of the case and advised him therefore not to remain in Bombay. Witness thereupon left for Marmagoa on the same day. That was the first time witness saw the Parsi and did not see him again, nor did he ask him his name.

Mr. Nicholson: Why did you come back to Bombay then?—Because I had no money and to recover Rs. 22 which one Mahomed owes me. I intended to go back to Marmagoa after recovering my money. I returned to Bombay on the 24th August, but I have not seen Mahomed yet. On my return to Bombay I went to an Irani's shop, where Mr. Athaides' servant, Dhondiba happened to see me. I then went to my house, where I found two sepoys.

Mr. Nicholson: What were the sepoys doing at your house?

The witness: They were watching my movements. They were not policemen but they looked like Hindus. As Dhondiba was watching my movements in order that I might not leave Bombay, I thought those two men were sepoys doing the same. I thought Dhondiba was watching my movements because when I met him at the Irane's shop he asked me why I was not present in court on the 21st August, when the case was called on for hearing and when my presence was necessary. Besides Dhondiba used to stand at the corner of the street or in some shop at some distance from my house to watch my movements.

Mr. Nicholson: Did Dhondiba tell you to stick to your evidence?—No, he did not say so. We both came together in court to-day.

Mr. Nicholson: Did you inform Dhondiba as to what that Parsi told you about sending you to jail for two years?—Yes, I told him that, when I met him in the Irane's shop on my return from Marmagoa. Dhondiba did not say that he knew the Parsi.

Continuing witness said he earned from Rs. 24 to Rs. 40 a month, and when he took job work, he could earn more. His wife worked as an ayah. She had never drunk country liquor. Witness drank gin, other kinds of liquor did not agree with him. Gin could be had in Bombay, but when she got a present of it from her master, she sent it here. Rich people generally give their ayahs gin, vinegar and other articles, as presents, in Marmagoa.

At this stage the box containing the bottles was being opened by order of the Court, when Mr. Mehta remarked: "Let Mr. Clarke see that the box is properly sealed." The bottles were removed from the box and the examination of their contents commenced.

The Magistrate: Have you had any experience of "Bevda"?

Mr. Mehta: I am afraid, I have not. Taking one of the bottles, which had been opened, he remarked that it smelt very much like Holland.

The witness was given a bottle to depose as to its contents, but being unable to say for some minutes, Mr. Nicholson asked whether he would require a glass. Witness eventually replied that it contained vinegar.

Mr. Nicholson: Did you ever get bottles like these from your wife?—Yes.

At the suggestion of Mr. Mehta, the Magistrate took a note that the bottles, before they were opened, were sealed over the corks with a sticky substance like dammer and pieces of cloth tied over them.

Another bottle was handed to the witness, who said "I believe it contains vinegar; I cannot smell; I have got strong cold and my power of smelling is not in working order" (laughter). Three other bottles were found to contain gin and the rest vinegar.

Witness continued: He never received before such liquor from his wife and he was surprised when he got it. His wife was not in Bombay now. They made much use of vinegar in fish, which was their principal food. He had used country vinegar. He did not know what the vinegar was made of. He saw a Saheb who examined the box at Mody Bunder. It was his own box, not Mrs. Athaede's. He opened it and not Mrs. Athaedes. He had never seen the box before. He knew that it had a false bottom, because when he opened it, he put his hand on it and found it to be so. Mr. Cassels, a Preventive Officer, examined the box. Witness did not inform him that the box belonged to him, because he never asked him about it.

At this stage Mr. Mehta drew the attention of the Court to the fact that a Parsi, who was identified to be Bumonji Ardeshir Parekh, a witness for the prosecution, was present in Court, standing behind Mr. Clarke, while the witness was being cross-examined about his conversation with the Parsi on the 14th August and that immediately Mr. Jardine looked in that direction, he left.

The Magistrate took a note of the above incident.

Mr. Nicholson said the Parsi left the Court because he desired all witnesses to go out and he asked the Magistrate to take a note to that effect.

Re-examined by Mr. Mehta, witness said: The Parsi who threatened him with jail, was the man now shown to him. His name was Bumonji Ardeshir Parekh. The bottle No. 1 contained gin not vinegar and No. 6 vinegar.

Examined by the Court: His wife had written a letter to say that she had sent down to Bombay these bottles. That letter was lost. It was kept in the pocket of a coat, which was given to the washerman. His wife knew that he had been addicted to gin.

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Nicholson will now admit that four bottles are gin and four vinegar.

Mr. Nicholson: I am not an expert.

The Magistrate remarked that it was a misfortune that Mr. Clarke did not put these bottles separately and subsequently made allegations against the Court.

Mr. Nicholson said he would call evidence, which would be confined to the point as to the contents of the bottles when they came into the Court. He called Mr. Henry Cassels.

Mr. Mehta said that Mr. Clarke should either be examined first or that he should go out of the court.

As Mr. Nicholson chose to examine Mr. Cassels first, Mr. Clarke left the Court.

Mr. Cassels in his evidence said the box in question was examined by him in the presence of the accused. The box had a false bottom, which he found to contain eight bottles, wrapped up in cloth. He examined the bottles with Mr. McGuire. The accused was not present then. The labels on the bottles had something like a yellow horse. Bottles Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 6 had now labels similar to those he had seen on them at Mody Bunder. The corks on the bottles had a substance which was very dark brown and sticky. He did not remember if there was a bottle with the label of Crosse and Blackwell Vinegar. None of the bottles were then open. The colour of the contents of the bottles was then very light yellow. It was not like the colour of the contents of the bottles now produced in Court. The colour then looked like scraps of cocoanuts or some kind of skin. When he examined the bottles, they contained "Kajoo" liquor from Goa. The bottles were put into the box again. He took the box in a victoria to the Town Customs House and handed it over to Mr. Rubin, the officer in charge of the detained goods. The box was not locked. On the 17th April witness saw the box again, when the bottles were taken out and examined by Mr. McCartie.

The further hearing was adjoured till Wednesday, the 4th September.

The next sitting of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental Educational Conference will be held at Madras during the coming cold weather.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur has given a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the Curzon Hospital to be erected in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh.

It is, we understand, practically certain that Sir Antony MacDonnell will be appointed to the India Council after vacating the Lieutenant-Governorship of the N. W. P. Provinces and Oudh.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

THE ACTION OF NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

The vernacular newspapers are filled with comments on the passing of the Land Revenue Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council, and the action of the non-official members.

The "Rast Goftar" says:—"The Land Revenue Bill has been read a third time in the Legislative Council and passed into law. It is now only awaiting the sanction of the Government of India, which in all human probability will be given by them. Now the second question for consideration is, how did these leaders behave at the Council? Led by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, these gentlemen threw down the gauntlet one after the other and challenged Government to carry out the measure. They held out a distinct threat that if Government would throw out Mr. Mehta's motion for the postponement of the Bill they would turn their backs upon the Council and leave that body in disgust. And they carried out their threat to the very letter. And with what effect? The whole of the Anglo-Indians and educated and thinking portion of the native community have risen in arms upon them. They all feel that they have by their conduct not only shown disrespect to the Government sitting in sessions, but to the whole of the loyal and law-abiding population of this Presidency. Nay, they even go so far as to assert that they have given a serious blow to the cause of the poor ryots and to local self-government. Newspapers which in the heat of the moment applauded the action of the dissentients, soon changed their minds under the pressure of advanced educated public opinion, which is decidedly opposed to the farce which was enacted in a cool, collected and deliberate manner. It is now an open secret that the scene in the drama was pre-conceived and rehearsed before it was enacted within the precincts of the Hall. It was a pity that none of the representatives of the press carried a kodak with them to take a snap-shot of the five famous gentlemen retiring from the Hall. We are constrained to say that by the course these five famous gentlemen have pursued they have covered not only themselves but the whole of the native community with shame. We dare say they are now sorry for it.

The "Voice of India" observes:—The proceedings of the last meeting of the Legislative Council could not but have been trying to the powers of endurance of honourable members, both official and non-official. The President, accustomed to all-night sittings in the House of Commons, might have borne with comparative ease the eighteen or twenty hours' incessant eloquence to which he was subjected. His Excellency might also have been reminded of old associations when, after this heavy bombardment of words, five honourable members capped their protests with a physical movement from the scene of discussion. The Budget debate ended, the debate on the Land Revenue Amendment Bill began. The speeches which, on the whole, were far above the average of Legislative Council speeches in matter, manner and interest, have covered numerous columns of small type in the daily papers, and we cannot profess to have studied them all with any considerable amount of concentration. The non-official members fought a very good fight, and, in our opinion, they were quite successful in making out a strong case for the postponement and inquiry asked for by the amendment proposed by Mr. Mehta. We have all along taken, in these columns, a not unsympathetic view of the Land Revenue Amendment Bill. We are nevertheless bound to say that, if the objects of Government have, to any extent, been curtailed or defeated, it is as much because of the want of tact displayed by them as of the uncompromising opposition of the non-official political leaders. We wish these latter had also been more considerable in their opposition,—though they laboured under no light provocation; for they must themselves feel that by declining to look at the Bill they have thrown away their opportunities of improving it. They have disavowed responsibility for the measure; but it is not a very difficult or heroic thing to disavow responsibility. Guided by the more or less sentimental objection to the proposal to take away the right of alienating their lands from the ryots, the non-offical members have either failed to perceive or omitted to effectively expose the very real evils which short or uncertain tenures must bring in their train. Without this latter feature the Bill would have been probably a useful experiment. This is the view we have taken of it from the first, and we are confirmed in it from what fell from both official and non-official members in the debate on the Bill. The interference with the tenure, in our opinion, constitutes a violation of the recognised policy of the Government of India for a long time and the spirit of the recommendations of the last Famine Commission.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: On Saturday week was enacted in the capital of the Deccan a legal tragedy the like of which has never been known to have been committed in the entire annals of British Administration in this Presidency. It is to be devoutly hoped that it may be the first and last of the kind that has been perpetrated. On that eventful day the Government of Bombay literally strangled the ryotwari tenure of land in this Presidency while simultaneously giving birth to a legal abortion which has been christened State Landlordism. That tenure, solemnly sanctified by the custom and usage of centuries, approved by a generation of far-sighted liberal statesmen of the past, and ratified by a line of able administrators subsequently—that tenure has been extinguished by a stroke of the pen! The Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill has passed the local Legislative Council. But it has been passed only with the votes of the official majority and at the behest of one man. Three non-official but 'nominated' members alone voted with that majority. And with regard to one of them it might be useful to remember, we mean the Hon'ble Mr. Vinchoorkur, that he was only appointed a "few hours" before in the place of the Hon'ble Mr Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, whose term of office had expired.

The "Gujerati" discourses:—A more reasonable and a more fair-minded proposal than that embodied in the Hon. Mr. Mehta's amendment it is impossible to conceive. It was meant not for rejection of the Bill but for enabling government and the public to gather essential facts and information which were entirely wanting. No official who were not conscious of their absolute power and authority to carry any measure they pleased would have opposed the amendment. No officials who were not conceited enough to believe in their own infallibility and intolerant enough to shut out all patient and dispassionate inquiry into questions of the gravest importance would have ventured to reject that amendment by the mere force of a mechanical and automatic majority. But that is what has happened. The honours of debate, however, really belong to the native councillors who opposed the Bill and the Hon. Mr. Moses who suported them. Reason and arguments were on their side, whilst the advantage of numerical votes alone was on the side of the upholders of the measure. The moral triumph was with the former, whilst purely technical legislative success rested with the latter. One has only to read the speeches of official and officialised members and those of non official councillors to be convinced of the truth of these observations. What wonder that the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Prof. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas and the Hon. Mr. Khare did not like to sit there with folded hands and gaze on helplessly only to complete their humiliation.

The "Indu Prakash" states:—Enough has been said, we should think, to convince every unbiassed mind that if the step taken by Messrs. Metha and others in seceding from the Council was an extraordinary one, the occasion itself was extraordinary and something more was necessary than the usual role of speaking out and sitting sheeplike to be charged with ignorance or mischievousness or both and to be outvoted by the assured majority of the pastors and their faithful flock, like retired and present Deputy Collectors and Jagirdars under the thum, of the type of Messrs. Chunilal Venilal, Achutrao Desai and Vincharkar.

The "Rast Goftar," speaking of a movement to memorialise the Government of India to veto the Bill, advises the members of the Bombay Presidency Association as follows: It is said that a movement is being made to memorialise the Government of India to veto the Land Revenue Bill which was passed by a thumping majority of the Legislative Council. We hope that at least the Presidency Association will not move in the matter, for, if they do, the leaders of that body, who behaved in a singular manner in the Council Hall, would lay themselves open to a heavy rebuff at the hands of that Government. It is believed that the Bombay Government had consulted with and obtained the views of both the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the latter having already expressed himself in favour of the Bill in Parliament. It would not harm anybody if a respectful representation was sent to the Government of India, but care should be taken that the agitation was confined within legitimate bounds. If another meeting was called and the same farce which was enacted the other day at the Town Hall was repeated, we feel sure that the rebuff will be of a character from the effects of which it will be long before the agitators recover. We warn the educated portion of the public from being the tools of interested persons who having once been defeated in their efforts, will probably launch deeply into the game.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

The following is the programme of sports to be held in Bombay during the week, 28th Oct. to 2nd Nov., in the 11th Annual Athletic and Sporting Meeting and 22nd Annual Athletic Sports:—

PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of the various sports and competitions that will take place but is subject to any alteration the Stewards may think it necessary to make:—

I.—Athletic sports—28th and 29th October.

1 100 yards Flat Race, Challenge Cup.
2 1-4 mile Flat Race, Challenge Cup.
3 120 yards Hurdle Race.
4 1-2 mile Flat Race
5 High Jump. } Will not be held unless 4 bona
6 Long Jump. } fide entries.
7 Throwing Cricket Ball. } Will not be held unless
8 Putting the Shot. } 6 bona fide entries
9 120 yards Veterans' Handicap, Members only
10 150 yards Handicap Members only
11 220 yards Flat Race, Handicap Members only
12 1-2 mile Steeplechase, Rugby Football-playing Members.
13 1 mile Bicycle Handicap, open to Members and Honorary Members.
14 100 yards Flat Race }
15 1-4 mile Flat Race } Open to All Comers
16 1-2 mile Flat Race }
17 1 mile Bicycle Race }
18 3 mile „ } Open to All Amateurs
19 5 mile „ }
20 1-2 mile Steeplechase, Native Soldiers
21 100 yards Flat Race, School boys under 14 yars
22 Sack Race, School boys under 14 years
23 200 yards Flat Race, School boys 14 years of age and over.
24 Tug of War A-B
25 200 yards Flat Race open to Native Soldiers.
26 1 2 mile Flat Race } Open to British soldiers and
27 1-2 mile Steeplechase } Sailors

CHALLENGE CUPS AND PRIZES.

Prizes will be given in each event as follows;—First Prize if 3 or more bona fide Starters; Second Prize, if 5 or more bona fide Starters; and Third Prize, if 7 or more bona fide Starters.

In addition to the Prizes the following Challenge Cups are offered for competition:—

For event No. 1—Gymkhana 100 yards Challenge Cup—Present Holder, Mr. E. O'Brien, I. S. C.

For event No. 2—Gymkhana 1-4 Mile Challenge Cup—Present Holder, Mr. C. E. Hollias, The Lincolnshire Regt.

For Event No. 12—The "Buffs" Challenge Cup—Presented by the Officers of the East Kent Regiment.—Present Holder, Mr. J. Ferrier.

The "Young" Cup—(Open to Members only and must not be taken out of India.) The Cup is presented to the winner of the greatest number of marks according to the following scale, and is held by him until the Annual Meeting of 1902:—

Events Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 12—10 First. 5 Second. 3 Third.
Do. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 & 13—8 „ 4 „ 2 „

No marks will be given for second unless 5 or more start, and for third unless 7 or more start; 2 marks extra will be given to any who beats or equals the following standards:—

100 yards, 10 2-5 seconds. Quarter mile, 55 seconds. Hurdles, 18 seconds. High Jump, 5 feet 5 inches. Long Jump, 20 feet. Putting the shot, 33 feet. Throwing the Cricket Ball, 100 yards. Half-mile race, 2 minutes 5 seconds. The Young Cup is at present held by Mr E O'Brien, I S C. The Challenge Cups will be withheld unless there are 3 bona fide starters.

ENTRIES AND ENTRANCE FEES.

Entrance fees will be payable as follows:—Rs 3 per event for Events Nos 1 to 19. inclusive. Re 1 per event for events Nos 26 and 27 Rs. 8 per team for Event No 24 A & B. Entrance free for Events Nos 20, 21, 22, 23, and 25.

Events Nos 1 to 8 and 13 are open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only, and Officers of the Navy and Army and Gentlemen up-country who are desirous of entering for these events, but who are not Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, are requested to communicate with the Joint Honorary Secretaries with a view to their being made Honorary Members.

Events Nos 9 to 11, inclusive, are open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only. To qualify for the Veterans Race Members must have resided not less than 10 years in the East.

Event No 12 is open to Rugby Football playing Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, only who have been playing during the past season.

Events Nos 14 to 16 are open to All Comers, and the prizes in these events will be—First. value Rs 150; Second. value Rs 30; Third, value Rs 10.

Events Nos 17, 18 and 19 are open to All Amateurs according to the rules of the Bombay Cyclists' Union. First Prize, value Rs 60; Second Prize, value Rs 30, and Third Prize, value Rs 10, for each event.

Events Nos 20 and 25 are open to Native Soldiers only, who must be entered by an Officer.

Events Nos 21 to 23 are open to Representatives from Schools belonging to the B H S A A not more than 2 boys for each race from any one School.

Events Nos 26 and 27 are open to British Soldiers and Sailors, and the prizes in these events will be Rs 60, First Rs 30, Second; and Rs 0, Third.

Event No 24A is open to teams of eight from all Clubs, The Royal Navy, Regiments, or Royal Artillery Batteries. Two Batteries from one Station may combine to send teams.

Event No 24B is open to teams of eight from all Native Regiments and Lascars employed in the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine.

Entries accompanied by entrance money, and a statement of colours to be worn and other particulars must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Saturday the 19th October, 1901.

The Amateur Athletic Association Rules for Competitions will be observed.

The Rules of the Bombay Cyclists' Union will be observed in the open bicycle Races.

Entry Forms can be had on application to the Joint Honoray Secretaries.

N.B.—Entry Forms are necessary for the Bisycle Events only.

II.—MOUNTED SPORTS—30th AND 31st OCTOBER, AND EXTRA DAY ON 2nd NOVEMBER.

No. 1.—Tent-Pegging—Individual—a Horses. b Ponies.

No. 2.—Tent-Pegging—By Sections of Four—Two runs a in Line b Echelon. Points will be given for style and dressing.

No. 2A.—Same as No. 2.—Open to Native Cavalry and the Bombay Mounted Police only—Entrance Free.

No. 3.—"The Hog-Hunters Stakes."

No. 4.—Jumping Competition for Horses.

No. 5.—Jumping Competition for Ponies 14-2 and under.

No. 6.—Horse Scurry Cup valued at Rs. 49. For all Horses and Ponies that have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over. Horses—Catch-weights over 12 stone Ponies 14-2 and under, catch weights over 11 stone. About 1 1-2 furlongs.

No. 7.—Pony Scurry (Cup valued at Rs. 49). For all Arab and C.B ponies 14-1 and under, that have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs 50 or over, and have competed at the weekly mounted meetings during this season, Catch weights over 11 stone. About 2 1-2 furlongs.

No. 8.—"Lloyd-Lindsay" Competition. Teams of four to ride over a given course to a point and dismount in alternate half-sections. The second half-section must not dismount until the first half-section has remounted. Each half section must break, with polo balls, two chatties hung on posts, team to return over same course. Points given for time, style, and dressing.

No. 9.—Polo Ball Race.

No. 10.—Spiral Race.

No. 11.—Ladies' Nomination The Pre-Raphaelite Stakes.

No. 12.—Ladies' Nomination The Costume Stakes.

No. 13.—"V.C." Race. To ride over jump and rescue dummy from zareba, returning over jump carrying dummy.

No. 14.—Tandem Race—Competitors to ride one horse and drive another round the trees. The horses need not necessarily be owned by the rider.

No 15—The Pony Hurdle Race Cup valued at Rs 49. For Arab and C B Ponies 14-1 and under that have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over 13-3 and under. Catch-weights over 10st; 13-3 1-4 and up to 14-0 Catch-weights over 10st 10lbs; and 14-0 1-4 and up to 14-1. Catch-weights over 11st 7lbs. About half a mile over 3 flights.

No 16—The Waler Pony Scurry Cup valued at Rs 49. For English and Australian Ponies 14-1 and under that have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs 50 or over 13 3 and under. Catch-weights over 10st 7lbs; 13-3 1-4 and up to 14-0 Catch-weights over 11st 5lbs; and 14-0 1-4 and up to 14-1 Catch-weights over 12st. About half a mile.

No. 17.—Horse scurry handicap, Cup valued at Rs 49. A Distance Handicap for all horses that have not won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs 50 or over, and who started in the Horse Scurry on Wednesday, the 30th October. About 2 1-2 furlongs.

No. 18.—Consolation pony scurry, Cup valued at Rs 49 Distance Handicap for Arab and C B Ponies that started but were not placed first or second, in either of the scurries at this meeting. About half a mile.

THE STEUART CUP.

A Challenge Cup In Memoriam of the late M. F. H. Open to Members only, and must not be taken out of India. To be held for one year by the winner of the highest aggregate marks gained in the following events:—

Scale of marks:—Events Nos. 1, 3, 9, 10, 13 and 14—First, 8 points. Second 4 points, Third, 2 points.

Events Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 17, 18—First 8 points. Second 4 points, and Third 2 points.—Half points to the owner and half to the rider.

Events Nos. 2 and 8—First 2 points to each competitor, and Second 1 point to each competitor. No marks will be given for second unless 5 or more start and for third unless 7 or more start.

The Steuart Cup is at present held by Capt J H M Davie, The Royal Scots.

Prizes will be given in each event as follows:—First Prize, if 3 or more bona fide starters; Second Prize, if 5 or more bona fide starters; and Third Prize, if 7 or more bona fide starters.

The entrance fee for each evnet will be Rs. 3, except in the case of teams Events Nos. 2 and 8, when it will be Rs. 2 per head.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees, and a statement giving name and description of horse, name of rider, and colours, where necessary, must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries on or before Saturday, the 19th October, 1901.

All events are open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only, except where otherwise stated.

N.B.—Officers of the Navy and Army and Gentlemen up-country, who are desirous of entering for the above or following events, but who are not Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, are requested to communicate with the Joint Honorary Secretaries with a view to their being made Honorary Members.

An extra day's sport will be held on Saturday, the 2nd November, when the Scurries Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18 and any events not run off on the 30th or 31st October, will be contested, and others will be added, if time permits. All Prizes in connection with the Mounted Sports will be given on this date.

In all Scurries Riders must wear colours.

Events are open to all Horses and Ponies, except where otherwise specified.

W. I. T. C., C. T. C., and I. P. A. Certificates of measurement accepted. Ponies holding no such certificate will be measured at the Gymkhana on Wednesday, the 30th October, at 7 a.m.

Any objection to a Horse or Pony in any of the Scurries must be lodged in writing with the Honorary Secretaries not later than one hour after the race has been run.

All questions in connection with this Meeting will be decided by the Honorary Stewards, whose decision will be final, and they reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any entry without giving a reason.

III.—Football.

The Rugby Football Tournament will be held from the 23rd to 28th September, 1901. The winners will hold the Bombay Gymkhana Challenge Cup for one year, which must not be taken out of India.

The tournament will be played under the Rugby Union Rules. The Challenge Cup is at present held by the Welsh Regiment, Ahmednagar. Entries close 7th September, but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee.

Entrance fee, Rs. 5 per team.

IV.—Golf.

The following competitions will be played on the mornings of the week ending 28th September under the management of the Committee of the Royal Bombay Golf Club, and are open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana:—

On Monday and Tuesday, 23rd and 24th September, there will be a Scratch competition by Bogey Play for 3 prizes—Entrance Fee, Rs 3.

On Wednesday and Thursday there will be a competition by Score Play, and prizes given for the three best Scratch Scores. No player, however, shall receive a prize for both a Scratch and a Handicap Score in this competition—Entrance Fee, Rs 4.

On Friday and Saturday there will be a Handicap competition for Foursomes by Bogey Play and prizes for the two best scores.—Entrance Fee, Rs. 2 for each player.

All the competitions will be over two rounds of the 9-hole course, one round to be played each morning.

Entries close on Friday, 20th September, but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee of the Royal Bombay Golf Club.

V.—Fowls.

There will be a Bowls Handicap, commencing on Monday, the 14 October. The Ties will be drawn on Saturday, the 12th October.

The game to be 21 up.
Four Bowls to be used by each player.
Should 15 players enter, 3 prizes will be given.
Entries close on Saturday, the 12th october.
Entrance Fee Rs 3.

Railway Concessions.

"The G I P, B B & C I, Bengal-Nagpore, H H the Nizam's East Indian, North-Western, Southern Mahratta, and Madras Railway Companies have kindly consented to the following deduction in fares in favour of Competitors taking part in the Meeting:—

Competitors will be allowed First, Second or Third Class Mail Train Fares). Return Tickets on payment of Single journey Fares.

Competitors desirous of availing themselves of this concession should apply to the Joint Honorary Secretaries without delay for a certificate for presentation at their starting station to the effect that they are bona fide Competitors and are travelling to take part in the Meeting.

The concession is granted subject to the usual condition that the Railway Companies shall not be held responsible for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage, that may occur to any person or luggage, &c., while travelling under the concession.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain W W Allen, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 29th August, with a general cargo and Mr W Damani, Mr James Currie and 81 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 31.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Hardinge		Baugh			Indian Marine
Tientsin	5555	Cooke			P & O Co
Kt Bachelor	4091	Pela			M M & Co
Megna	772	Williams			M M & Co
Assyria	869	Skinner			M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Scindia	2050	Alton			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Arg.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Aug 29
Supt. 1	Upada s	Houstoun	Calcutta, Aug 22

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Mount Oswald s	Hughes	Hamburg
	Worsley Hall s	Black	Karachi
	Fonar s	Cunningham	Liverpool, &c
	Persia s	Wheler	Aden
	Urlana s	Allen	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Nadir, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Khandalla, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 31.

From Glasgow.

Clan Macleod s—7 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.

From Liverpool.

Worsley Hall s—23 cases stout, D Canjee; 3 cases musical instruments, S Rose and Co.

From London.

Persia s—100 cases gin, D Cowasjee; 117 cases provision, B Nuzerally; 40 cases wine, D Dadabhoy; 100 cases stout and 70 cases ale, H J Rustomjee and Co; 289 boxes soda-water bottle, J Rustomjee; 83 cases wine and 40 cases ale, J Framjee; 25 cases confectionery, W and A Graham and Co.

From Trieste.

Trieste s—10 cases time pieces, H S Hubib and Sons.
Gisela s—26 bales paper, A Akberally; 16 bales paper, D Lookmanjee; 14 bales paper, K Abdool Hoosein; 11 cases enamelledware, H Robitsek and Co; 18 cases toys, E H Aboobacker; 12 cases enamelledware, B D Dewraz.

From Hamburg.

Rothenfells s—12 cases enamelledware, B D Dewraz.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 31.

For London.

Arabia s—11 cases peacock feathers, C Sorabjee; 21 bales skins, R M Kooka, 5 cases peacock feathers and 10 bales carpets, K B Sajun; 22 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 40 cwt deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 2,000 cwt bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 97 cwt gum, P Nazir and Co; 770 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Persia s—23 cwt ivory, N Miani and Co.

For New York.

Arabia s—60 cases condiments, Manockjee Peonjiajee and Sons.

For Hongkong.

Bengal s—194 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd September.

1. Detail:—Orderly Officer for this week—Lieut C C Kermick.

Orderly Sergt for this week—No 1 Company, Sergt D A Pinder next for duty Sergt Hyde—No 2 Company Sergt H J Long next for duty, Corpl Ewing.

2. The following drills will take place this week—No 1 Company Fort Head-quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—Squad and Carbin drill, recruits are particularly requested to attend.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—40 pr R M L Gun and Squad drill, recruits are particularly requested to attend.

3. There will be a meeting of Non-Commissioned Officers No. 1 Company at the Club on Friday at 6-45 p.m., all Non-Commissioned Officer's of No. 1 Company are particularly requested to attend.

4. There will be a general meeting of No 2 Company at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on the 17th instant at 9 p.m. Members of No. 2 Company are requested to make a point of attending this meeting.

5. The following transfer will take place in No. 2 Company:—Corpl C Chandler from No. 1 to No. 1 Sub-division.

6. There will be Morris Tube practice at both Headquarters this week as usual.

7. It is notified for information that the attendances at parades, &c., will count for the attendance prize from 1st September, 1901.

By Order.
H. A. H. PAYNE, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—September 2.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

For Judgment.

In the matter of Act I of 1877 and in the matter of Rustam Jumshed Irani—Craigie L and O—Rustom Jamshed Irani—Petitioner.

For Consent Decree.

344-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Hallimabai vs Mariambai widow and another—Mulla and M, and Tyabjee and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended Long Causes.

454-01—Mansuklal D and J—Govindram Dwarkadas and others vs Pandurang Manjee and others.

465-01—F P Pavri—Hirabai vs Ratanbai and another.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Particulars of the great Durbar which the Amir of Kabul held at Bala Bagh on August 19th show that not only were all the high officials of Kabul present but also many of the leading chiefs from the outlying provinces of Afghanistan. There was the usual presentation of nazurs, which go to the Amir's privy purse: prayers were formally offered up for His Highness's welfare; and he himself addressed the assembly. His speech was a characteristic one. He exhorted his subjects to obey his lawful commands so that the country might be strengthened: it was a legacy from the Almighty to them, and they should support him as the ruler of it. His plan of taking one in every eight men for military service was, he said, for their well-being, and the more intelligent among them had accepted it in that light. The Amir referred incidentally to the Jagis, who had probably resented the order to furnish recruits, and had thought they could find a refuge among the Turis in Kurram, though the latter were Shiahs. They were now petitioning to be allowed to return to Afghanistan, and this permission he would grant to them, though reluctantly. Abdur Rahman is described as being unable to walk except with difficulty, owing to his infirmities, but his mental faculties seem as bright as ever.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the SOCIETY will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute Building on TUESDAY the 10th September, 1901, at 5-45 P.M.

A full attendance is requested.

R. A. ARNOLD JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 31st August, 1901.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

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WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored.

Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

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A GREAT BARGAIN—COFFEE ESTATE consisting of about 270 acres of land, of which about 65 acres are planted with coffee; also cardamoms, with splendid Bungalow, fully furnished, situated in Mysore, Rs. 20,000. Further particulars to

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Care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

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DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires

Rs. 2-8.

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	... ...	1,000
1 Do.	... ...	500
1 Do.	... ...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	... ...	250
2 Do.	„ 100 „	200
2 Do.	„ 75 „	150
4 Do.	„ 50 „	200
10 Do.	„ 25 „	250
100 Do.	„ 10 „	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5 „	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1 „	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901,

ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

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15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

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FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Head Quarters, Poona, 30th August 1901.

It is notified that tne "London Gazettes" of the 2nd and 6th Aug 1901 were received at the Head-quarters of the Bombay Command on the 24th inst.

With reference to G O C C No. 639 of 1901, Brevet Col G F Francis, Offg Asst Adjt-Genl, is posted to the Poona Dist.

With the approval of H E the Commdr-in-chief in India, the Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bombay Pioneers—Major P J H Aplin, 2nd in Command to officiate as Comdt, vice Major (Temporary Lieut-Col) W St L Chase, V C, proceeded on leave. Major G A Brownrigg, 2nd Double Company Commander pro tem, to officiate as 2nd in Command vice Major Aplin.

The Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Bombay Sappers and Miners—Lieut G R Pridham, R E, Company Officer, to be Company Commander, vice Lieut C W R Singer, reverted to the Home Estabt, dated 6th April 1901.

17th Bombay Infy—Lieut L T R Hutchinson, I M S, to the medical charge, pro tem vice Capt W S P Ricketts, I M S, on Field Service.

The admission of Staff pay is authorized to the undermentioned Officers whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Supply and Transport Corps, under the provisions of paragraph 40 of the Field Service Departmental Code, Commissariat-Transport:—Lieut J B Riddell, 32nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery; and Lieut A C Gunter, No. 26 Company, Eastern Divn, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is intimated that the undermentioned Officers have, on first appointment, been posted as specified:—Second Lieuts K E Milford, 1st Battery and L A Eddis, 32nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, India, Capt H Schofield, 2nd Batta, Welsh Regt, is directed to proceed to England as early as possible, to take up the appointment of Adjutant, Glamorgan Rifle Corps, for which he has been selected; travelling at the expense of Imperial Funds.

Under instructions from the War Office, Lieut W R Coningham, 2nd Batta, Welsh Regt, is directed to proceed to England, as soon as possible, to join the Army Service Corps at Aldershot on probation; travelling at the expense of Imperial Funds.

It is notified that the Government of India have sanctioned the issue of 9,930 rounds of blank ·303 ammunition, instead of a similar amount of Martini-Henry blank ammunition, to all Corps to which ·303 arms have been supplied for instructional purposes.

The War Office has brought to notice that considerable inconvenience has been caused on the arrival home of Non-Commissioned Officers, Royal Garrison Artillery, on furlough from India, owing to the failure of their Commanding Officers to comply with the provisions of paragraph 1939, King's Regulations.

The particular attention of Officers, Commanding units is therefore called to the regulation referred to, which should be strictly complied with in future.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt J L Alexander, Staff Corps, 3rd Bo Lt Cavy, for one year. Pension Service thirteenth year, commenced 19th Sept 1900.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut A R B Shuttleworth, Staff Corps, Double Company Officer, 5th Bo Lt Infy, for six months. Pension Service sixth year, commenced 6th June 1901.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Capt H Macdonald, Staff Corps, Supply and Transport Officer, 5th class, for three months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—Royal Garrison Artillery—Capt L K Stanbrough, No. 19 Company, Eastern Divn, out of India, for 9 months on private affairs.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 31.

Saturday: Pressure has given way slightly to briskly in Upper India and gradients are hence steeper to-day over North-west India. A depression is still shown in the east of Central Provinces where pressure is normal or in slight defect. Light to heavy rain has fallen in Burma, light to moderate rain in West Himalayas and Sub Himalayas, Central Provinces and showers in the Gangetic plain and Central India plateau. Practically no rain has fallen on the West Coast. Moulmein has received six inches, Umballa and Muree two, Chittagong, Silchar, Simla, Saugor Sutna Hoshagabad, Cachmarhi, Jubbulpore, Ranchi and Cuttack one. Winds are light and irregular on the west coast and only a little rain is falling in the Peninsula. The depression in the central Provinces will probably continue to determine showers in East Satpuras and adjouring districts.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba. In. Cs
Previously registered.	85 67	81 02	84 56	73 00
Saturday, 31st August ...	00 09	00 07	00 00	00 07
Sunday, 1st September ...	00 00	00 04	00 00	00 00
Total.....	85 66	81 13	84 56	81 5
Total fall to Sept. 1, 1900	62 61	67 23	65 65	65 65
Total fall to Sept. 1, 1899	29 51	32 39	37 21	37 21

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 8 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Saturday, 31st August........................	00	19

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST OF AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are cyclonic in the Central and North-West Provinces, north-easterly at Karwar and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The variations of both the day and night temperatures are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are small and the sky is cloudy in all districts except in Sind and the greater part of Gujarat, where it is almost clear.

There has been more or less general rain in Central India and the Central Provinces and scattered showers elsewhere.

The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast has disappeared, while to the north of Karwar it is very weak. An extremely small area of low pressure lies in the Central Provinces, where the weather is slightly unsettled. Pressure is abnormally high in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency. Conditions are therefore weak and local scattered showers are likely in the Central and North-West provinces, Central India and the Bombay Presidency.

The Mail steamer "Arabia" which left Aden on the 25th reports having experienced light south-westerly and southerly winds up to Longitude 52 E.; thence to to Longitude 70° E. moderate to fresh monsoon, cloudy weather and a moderate sea; thence to arrival in port yesterday morning light north-westerly winds and fine weather.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

ESTURADAY NIGHT—Aug. 31.

10 p.m	80·4

SUNDAY—SEPT. 1.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	82.0
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m	83·0

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

DU BOULAY—HOWELL—July 31, at the Church of St James, Weybridge, by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Southwell, assisted by the Rev Alfred Hamilton Cruickshank, M A., cousin of the bride, James Houssemayne Du Boulay, I C S, son of the Rev James Houssemayne Du Boulay, M A, of Winchester, to Freda Elias Butts, daughter of Alfred and Beatrice Howell, of Belmont, Sydenham Hill, Kent.

AHMEDABAD.

DEATH.

DEANE—August 31, at Ahmedabad, Diana Deane, aged 5 years and 5 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTTERFIELD—August 20, at Tenilba, Simla, the wife of W R Butterfield, P W D, of a son.

MINVALLA—August 21, at Mussoorie, the wife of P R Minvalla, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

SCOTT—August 14, at Rock Hill, South Coorg, the wife of Norman Scott, of a daughter.

SIMPSON—August 28, at Coonoor, the wife of Major D Simpson, I M S, of a son.

DEATHS.

BRADY—August 26, at Madras, Charles D, father of A Brady, Station Master, S I Ry, Egmore, aged 63 years.

SCOTT—August 14, at Rock Hill, South Coorg, the infant daughter of Norman and Louisa Scott.

TURNER—August 23, at Simla, suddenly, Maurice Arthur Vere, infant son of the late Lieutenant A E Turner, Royal Engineers, aged 1 year.

WHITE—August 27, at Madras, Arthur Daniel William, the dearly loved son of A J H and Josephine White, Madras Salt Department, aged 6 years.

YESUDIAN—August 27, at Puthiamputhur, Tinnevelly District, of heart disease, the Reverend Sither Gnanakon, Priest, S P G, aged 61 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

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A concentrated preparation of the Roots much prescribed for disorders of the Liver, and complaints arising therefrom. Highly recommended by the most experienced Anglo-Indian Physicians.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1901.

FAMINE COMMISSION REPORT.

IF India is called upon to suffer again in future she will be better able, in so far as management and organisation are concerned, to meet her misfortunes from the lessons that have been learned in the sad school of recent visitation and that have been collected by the most competent and sympathetic hands. Thus concludes the Government of India resolution in review of the report of the Commission, which was appointed in December last to enquire into the administration of relief during the famine of 1899-1900. The hand of the Viceroy is to be recognised in the resolution. Its polished periods and rounded sentences were never born of the Secretary who signs it. And his Excellency does the Commission no more than justice in acknowledging the character of the investigation conducted by Sir Antony Macdonell, and the unflinching and exhaustive manner in which he pursued the inquiry. The secrets of every prison-house were laid bare, for very little that Sir Antony wanted to know was kept from him. It is not possible to doubt that India will be called upon to suffer in future. Famines in this country are inevitable and are not, as there are people foolish enough if not ignorant enough to say, the result of British maladministration. In "the good old times when Rajahs ruled" famines were more frequent and the attendant suffering was greater. Not one vindictive critic of the many who presume to criticise the Government and its ways has dared to challenge the assertion which Lord Curzon made a year ago that there never was a famine when the general mortality was less, when the distress was more amply or swiftly relieved, or when Government and its officers gave themselves with a more whole-hearted devotion to the saving of life and the service of the people. And Sir Antony Macdonell's report proves, if it prove anything, that Government did not show itself unworthy of its trust and that the year of strain and suffering did not pass by without Government's profiting by its lessons. It was in order that these lessons might be the more fully grasped that His Excellency appointed the officer, qualified more distinctly than any other in the service, to preside over the Commission entrusted with the task of revealing them. The report does not come quite so early as was expected, but it must be remembered that before reviewing it there intervened the necessity for studying and ascertaining the precise grounds on which the Commission based its conclusions and more important still its recommendations.

Government is ever watchful in anticipation of famine, and the report assures his Excellency in Council that so long as that is the case relief measures need not be undertaken until clear evidence is forthcoming of the existence of distress. The report lays it down that famine once with us, admission to relief should be regulated more strictly than in the past; that rates of famine wages and gratuitous allowance may be reasonably reduced; that able-bodied workers should be compelled to earn a wage, being paid proportionately to the work done, and that the grant of a minimum wage irrespective of the work done should be abolished; that small village works should be preferred in certain circumstances to large public work; that for the distribution of gratuitous relief money doles are preferable to cooked food; that efforts should be made to enlist more largely the services of non-officials in relief distribution, and that there should be special provision for executive control of famine work by the appointment in each Presidency or province affected of a Famine Commissioner with practical duties of inspection and control. The changes suggested are most of them important, that which relates to the fixing of a minimum wage being the best reply to the agitators at home who knew nothing, but that which was told them by men who paid flying visits to famine-camps, knew less about the country and famine and its relief when they returned home than when they came, and made remarks which horrified their readers, which they misrepresented famine work and annoyed and disgusted those who were intimately connected with it. Government recognises that experience is the safest indication of the sufficiency of the famine wage, but hesitate to accept the revised scale until possessed of the opinions of Local Governments regarding the same. However we gather that the minimum wage may now be considered abolished. On this subject the evidence adduced before the Commission led it to the conclusion that this might be done with safety. Officers stated that a certain fixed wage irrespective of the amount of work done led to demoralization and serious scandals. The Commission carefully safeguarded its recommendation by insisting on an exception being made for the benefit of the weakly, who are to be gauged separately and subject to this exception, and provided care be taken to limit the tasks to the capacity of the workers, Government are disposed to consider that fixed payments irrespective of work done. But on this subject again the Government of India is not willing to act against the wishes of Local Governments.

From this and other passages of the report it will be seen that although the Government of India is generally in agreement with Sir Anthony Macdonell's conclusion, it does not seek to bind local Governments to any hard and fast line. Bombay, for example is to be requested to consider, not to adopt, a recommendation that agricultural and vital statistics should in future pass through the Collector's office, and that the superior land record staff should be brought in closer relation with the village and district administrative staffs, and the need of discrimination in the grant of relief. Experience, as recorded by the commission, has shown that the able-bodied resort to the relief works before coming to the end of their resources, especially when the works are easy of access. The Commission, in view of this difficulty, are of opinion that in the case of village works a departure should be made from the principle hitherto accepted, and that admission should be controlled by selection, claims to relief after admission remaining conditional on the performance of a task. Of the suggestion that efforts should be made more largely to enlist the services of non-officials in relief distribution we must express a hope that that too will be left to local Governments. It is a dangerous door to open. No obstacle was placed in the way of missionaries and others travelling round the country at will and distributing grains as they pleased. But to place them in authority would almost inevitably be to reproduce the painful experiences of the South African War by letting loose upon us an army of busy-bodies capable of more mischief than good. We should have the friends of the well-meaning but misguided individuals who came out and wrote on India with such vivacity. When a man has been out in this country a month he plans to write a book on it; when he has prolonged his story to ten or twenty years he finds that he is just beginning to grow familiar with people and things and that his information is still too slight to run to a volume. And globe-trotting M.P.'s and itinerant correspondents try to teach us not only what the people want but what is best for them and how we should deal with them. We trust that Government will not extend its grace in this direction at all events, but will discourage in every possible way the importation of self-satisfied and meddlesome idiots who are a positive danger to the country. Government acquiesce in the suggestions offered for the management of test works and poor-houses, the value of which is insisted on. It also accepts the recommendation as to the more extended use of village works, on the ground that they are generally more economical and useful than public works, and more easily controlled and less liable to an outbreak of epidemic disease, and interfere less with the general demand for labour, offer less interruption to village life, and are less subversive of moral and domestic obligations. It is an eminently practical report and we do not hesitate to say that those who read his Excellency's verdict on it will agree with him that a material advance has been made towards the solution of the difficulties with which the state is confronted in undertaking at uncertain intervals and at short notice a gigantic and unparalleled system of poor relief.

THE PROPOSED UNIFIED STAMP. THERE appears to be some misconception in connection with the question now before the public of the introduction of a unified stamp for postage and revenue purposes. There is only one issue in the matter. It is whether it is a greater convenience to the public to be allowed to deface their own postage stamps by pen-marking them or to be saved the trouble of having to use two sets of stamps, one for postage the other for purposes of receipts. The matter has been considered very carefully by the Indian postal authorities, who are quite willing to introduce a unified stamp, provided the pen-marking of postage stamps be prohibited as is the case in England and other countries which have adopted the unified stamp. So long as pen-marking is allowed in India, however, it is considered necessary to have separate stamps for receipt purposes. This is because the post office do not see their way to detecting the fraudulent use for postal purposes of stamps which have already done duty on receipted bills (where defacement is almost universally effected by pen marking), if pen-marked stamps be allowed to pass current in payment of postage. A proposal has been recently put forward by the Madras Trades Association, apparently with a view to meeting this difficulty without necessitating the abandonment of pen-marking. It is to the effect that a change should be made in the defacing of receipt stamps in order to prevent their re-use for postal purposes. The objection to this proposal is that it would be quite impossible, in the rush of business, for post-masters to distinguish one pen-marked stamp from another, or to decide whether what had been written across a stamp was merely for the purpose of preventing petty theft by the chuprassy, or represented the defacement of a stamp which has already been used for revenue purposes. This difficulty would not arise if the duty of the postal officials were confined to ascertaining that the stamps had not been previously defaced in any way. No objection has been raised by the revenue authorities to accepting postage stamps for revenue purposes, and the practice is only prohibited, at present, on account of the facilities it would afford for defrauding the post office so long as the pen-marking of postage stamps continues to be permitted. In requiring that the privilege of the pen-marking of postage stamps must be withdrawn as an antecedent condition to the [illegible] convenience of unified [illegible] public the ently for postal and [illegible] indiffer- Indian Post Office only [illegible]ses the since been the arrangement [illegible] has long

The question of introducing [illegible] was raised in 1893 by the Dir[illegible] stamp the Post Office, when various [illegible]ral of other bodies were consulted up[illegible] and As the result, the stamping of post[illegible]ect. with rubber dies was made illeg[illegible]mps ground that it interfered with the [illegible]he of cases in which postage stamp[illegible]n fraudulently re-used for postal [illegible]e after once passing through the post. B system of pen-marking was allowed to con[illegible] as various influential bodies reported ag[illegible] its abolition. Experience has since shown it affords by no means complete protection against the theft of postage stamps on the part of those entrusted with conveying the article to the post. Indeed, one case has come to light in which pen-marked postage stamps, abstracted from letters, were being sold almost publicly for postal purposes. Under these circumstances there appears to be no sufficient reason for continuing it, when to do so involves the continued deprival of the public of the very real convenience of being able to use postage stamps for receipt purposes. The matter will now be again considered by Government, in the light of the fresh representations made by the Trades Associations of Calcutta, Madras and the Punjab. Should the result be the abolition of pen-marking and the introduction of a unified postal-revenue stamp, steps will, our Simla correspondent learns, be taken to render the change as little troublesome as possible by taking a lenient view, at first, of transgression of the rule against pen-marking, and only imposing the penalty of double postage after delinquents have been sufficiently warned. The Indian Post Office is so admirably managed, and is in so many respects ahead of corresponding institutions in Europe, that it may be safely entrusted with the carrying out of the undoubtedly useful reform which is now proposed. The provision of a unified postage revenue stamp is a need which has long been felt in India. And it will be seen that the condition which is attached to its accomplishment is put forward by the Post Office in no spirit of obstruction, but simply because it is a necessity which is recognised whenever the arrangement is in force.

STAFF CORPS PROMOTION. THE movement which was started in Poona with a view to thanking Sir H. S. King for his active interest in the subject of Staff Corps promotion has been officially quashed.

THE statement of traffic on the Tapti Valley Railway for the first 13 days of July amounts to Rs. 12,010, which is a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 8,630.

THE statement of traffic on the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the first 13 days of July amounts to Rs. 4,310, showing a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,659.

THE Government of India have ordered an installation of linotype machines driven by separate electric motors for the Government Central Press in Calcutta.

AN additional Rs. 50,000 is sanctioned for the Swat river bridge.

COPIES of the new rules relating to the I. M. S. F. pensions have been received from the Secretary of State.

HEAVY rain fell again in Simla on Thursday, but not sufficient to seriously affect the damaged parts of the tonga road.

GOVERNMENT have increased their grant to the Army Temperance Association for the current year Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 11,750.

THE proposed reduction of the strength of the military guard over the Bank of Bengal has not been approved by Government.

THE famine returns for the last week show a reduction of 20,850 in British districts in Bombay and nearly 1,900 in Bombay Native States. There are still 407,000 persons on relief in British territory.

ESTIMATES amounting to over Rs. 1,22,000 have been sanctioned by the Government of India for providing the necessary accommodation at Mooltan for one of the native infantry regiments to be withdrawn from the frontier.

THE despatch regarding the administration of the North-West Frontier Province has now been in the hands of the Secretary of State for over a fortnight, and the reply thereto should reach the Government of India next month.

ONE rumour which has been circulated as a result of the recent heavy rain in Simla is that the racecourse at Annandale has been seriously damaged. This is quite untrue; the course is in splendid order, so down-country owners can confidently send entries for the autumn races in October.

CASES of false coining in the North-West Provinces last year rose from 273 to 346, but special inquiries made during the year do not point to any alarming spread of false coining. In one case in Aligarh the coiner took to counterfeiting sovereigns and gold mohurs—a novel enterprise, so far as is known.

SUGAR imports are increasing. During the first four months of the current year (April to July) the customs receipts on imported sugar amounted to Rs. 9,78,000 for the 5 per cent. duty, and Rs. 12,24,000 for the extra countervailing duties, compared with Rs. 7,92,000 and Rs. 6,05,000 during the corresponding periods of last year.

MESSRS. HEATLY AND GRESHAM, LD., have recently completed a most satisfactory experimental installation at Barrackpore for pulling punkahs in the barracks. At present the punkahs of one barrack only are being pulled, but the main power house is capable of pulling the whole of the punkahs in the station. It has now been working for about a month.

ANOTHER increase is shown in the plague mortality for the week ending on August 24th of 252. The Bombay Presidency is chiefly responsible for this, as was the case last week. The Kolhapur, Dharwar and Satara districts contribute most to the increase in the Bombay Presidency, the deaths from this disease reaching no less than 1,103 in Dharwar during the week reviewed.

August 18th is the anniversary of Amir Abdur Rahman's accession to the throne, and it is always an important anniversary. His Highness held a Guest Durbar on the 18th instant at Baghi-Bala, at which all the principal Sirdars, high officials, and provincial chiefs were present. The proceedings lasted for seven hours. Kabul and all the principal cities in Afghanistan were illuminated at night in honour of the occasion.

As regards the composition of the Educational Conference in Simla, there will be present the Vice-Chancellors of the Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras Universities, Mr. Raleigh, Mr. Justice Candy, and Dr. Miller; and the Directors of Public Instruction of Bombay, Madras, Bengal, the N.-W. P., the Punjab and the Central Provinces. The proceedings of the Conference, which is informal in character, will not be open to the public, but the Viceroy's address on the first day should be an utterance of general interest, and it is to be hoped that His Excellency will allow it to be put in circualtion.

SIMLA NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 29.

THE wire has already told your readers of Simla's misfortunes in the way of slips. It is so long since we have had nine inches of rain in the same number of hours, that it is not surprising a good deal of damage was done. The spectacle which presented itself when the station woke up on the morning of Thursday last was a very woe-begone one. Trees had slid from their niches on the hill-side and were standing on great banks of fallen soil in the middle of the Mall. Nullahs had come down in the night and covered the road with boulders and debris, in places, half a dozen feet thick. Hardly a culvert but was blocked with rocks and mud. Water was careering down the causeways, cutting up road metal and eventually finding its way down the khud side place where it jumped off being usually mark- by the subsidence of the railing and a slip greater or less extent below the road. A s feature was the extent to which ater had made its way into the hill sides, spouting from all sorts of unexpected corners. has an entertainment at Barnes Court on the it question and the journey homewards after of toperation of difficulty, some of the biggest to Vs happening about midnight. The road the V Lodge is said to have gone just after that Es carriage had passed over the portion Snowdo and some of the members of the crossing sehold had an exciting experience in ers that ht-deep slough of liquid mud and bould- beyond thdenly established itself across the Mall suffered rerar bazaar. The better built houses less kutcha bly little, but numbers of more or accidents occures were carried away and a few huts perched through boulders descending upon the havoc was sure corners. On the cart road as if it would taly picturesque. The route looked loan by the railweks to restore. Thanks to the and the energy of a couple of hundred coolies, others, however, toecutive Engineer in engaging out transhipment laswere running through, with- the Municipal authnday. By the same date the station, the slips, n had cleared the roads in fenced off, and everythiready restored, had been remarkable thing now isas in order. The only damage has been done. A very little permanent their leave; the arrival ofvisitors had to overstay was postponed for a coupl Antony Macdonnell thousand rupees of municipa days, while a few in repairing the hill-sides. ings will disappear indicated the weak places in t incident has also shown where the culverts and taining walls and rectification. The last-mentioned courses require importance, as experience shows ct is of distinct of stations like Simla from landsli the protection ly a matter of drainage, and improv almost entire- be made which will go far towards el nts will now to set at defiance very much worse st ing the place is than the one we have just been through.

The rain on the hill-sides has not mped the spirits of the hill captain but gaieties, present, are mostly prospective. At the Town H during the past week, has been held a very success bazaar got up by Miss Picton Warlow, and oth chari- table spirits, in aid of that deserving instit on the Young Women's Christian Association. Th Art Exhibition is still open and is well worth a visit. To-night a reception with a musical and dramatic entertainment is to be held at Viceregal Lodge to meet Sir Antony Macdonnell. The Amateur Dramatic Club are busily rehearsing for "The Adventures of Lady Ursula" which is to be staged with Mrs. Coffin in the title role, beginning next Saturday. "Jim the Penman" is billed for September 12th and I hear that Mrs. Wheeler, an actress of charm, long familiar to the Simla public, is coming up to take the leading part, a smaller one having been allotted to Miss Wheeler. The Mall is gay and important with announcements of Mascagni's opera "Cavaleria Rusticana" in which at least three Simla favourites are to sing, Mrs. Carthew Yorston, Mrs. Hawkins and Major Turner. It is still a far cry to the autumn races, which are settled for the 8th of October, or even to the Durand Football Tournament, always an event of interest, fixed for the 17th of next month; but Lady Palmer's first fancy dress dance will come off, as originally intended, next Wednesday, and Lady Young has a small dance on the 9th, while on the 10th the annual Masonic Ball will attract the usual throng to the Town Hall. Dancing people have really been to be commiserated this season: the fates have been all against them, and though there is talk of great doings when Lady Curzon returns in October, it is difficult to suppose that compensation can be crowded into the autumn months for all the neutral tinted season that is past.

Doubt still hangs over the future head-quarters of the Punjab Government, nothing authoritative can possibly issue yet, as I can positively state that the report of the Provincial Government has not been sent in. In any event it is practically settled that there will be no move next year, and the various domestic arrangements of the clerical staff have been accordingly permitted to proceed with Simla as their basis. On the other hand it has been reported that the change to Dalhousie is feasible in point of space, and if it is made at all that will be the station chosen. Prophets are to be found in plenty for either event, but the body of opinion inclines to the negative view, and certainly the wish is father to the thought, in the community generally, that the Punjab Government may remain precisely where it is.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

ON Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, H. E. Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay, left the Victoria Terminus for Kirkee en route for Ganeshkind, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary; Mr. Claude Hill, Private Secretary; Colonel A. E. J. Croley, R. A. M. C., Medical Officer; Captain Sloane-Stanley, Captains Bignell and M. D. Wood, A.-D.-C.'s and Captain J. H. Crawford, the Acting Commander of H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard. Although His Excellency's departure was private there was a crowd assembled in the station premises including H. H. the Aga Khan, Mr. James Macdonell, Sheriff of Bombay; Colonel Sinclair, Commanding Bombay District; Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner; Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Bombay; Dr. Pollen, Collector of Customs; Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Acting Chairman of the City Improvement Trust. By the same train Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Westmacott, K. C. B., Commanding the Bombay Forces, accompanied by his Military Secretary, Major Pinney, left for Poona. The Railway Police had made good arrangements under Mr. Collett.

His Excellency Lord Northcote, accompanied by Mr. Claude Hill, Private Secretary, paid a visit to the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, at Girgaum, on Saturday morning. His Excellency was received by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji and others and shown over the institution, which owes its existence to Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji.

IMPORTANT proposals to strengthen the controlling staff of the police force in the North-West Provinces are now before the Government of India. The proposals are to appoint a third Deputy Inspector-General for the district police, 14 Assistant Superintendents, and 17 Circle Inspectors, and to create a new grade of Deputy Superintendents corresponding to Deputy Collectors in executive service. Sir Antony Macdonell says that the staff at present is not sufficient for the work it has to do, and it is only by control from above that the action of the subordinate officers can be stimulated and controlled.

SOME hard things have been said about Mr. Rudyard Kipling's latest poetical effusion, but, remarks the Lahore paper, the most unkind cut of all is from the "Speaker," which sincerely admires the composition, because it detects in it a Little England strain. But it calls him "the Eurasian laureate." The belief evidently is that a writer who is read both in Europe and Asia is a Eurasian. According to that ingenious theory Longfellow, whose "Evangeline" is read by F. A. classes, is an American Indian. The "Speaker" may well claim to be a Little England journal, seeing that it is ignorant of the meaning of one of the commonest Anglo-Indian terms.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAPE INVASION.

BOER REFUGEE CAMPS.

MR. KRUGER TRIES TO INTERVIEW THE TSAR.

A TRAIN BLOWN UP BY BOERS.

COMMISSIONS OFFERED TO YEOMEN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Four hundred and fifty Boers have crossed the Orange River in the Vryburg and Phillipstown districts.

Commandant Scheepers has moved to the south-west, invading a portion of Cape Colony hitherto undisturbed.

There are now 62,479 occupants in the concentration camps in the Transvaal.

The total deaths in July were 1,067 of which 860 were children mostly from measles.

It appears that Dr. Leyds unsuccessfully approached M. Delcasse and Count Lamsdorff to obtain an interview for Mr. Kruger with the Tsar on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to France.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs that a train was blown up on the 31st instant to the south of Samanskraal. Two hundred and fifty Boers immediately rushed on the wrecked train and fired the trucks, M[illegible] Vandaleur of the Irish Guards was killed. [illegible] other casualties are not yet reported.

LONDON, Au[illegible]

Colonel Garratt surprised another laager [illegible]he 23rd instant, to the Westward of Vereenigi[illegible]ling three Boers and capturing eight, besides [illegible]s and transport.

Our casualties were four.

The War Office offers to Yeomen [illegible]sing the qualifications to serve in the regular [illegible] commissions in provisional cavalry regiments.

LON[illegible], Sept. 1.

Commandants Scheepers and V[illegible]ermerwe are nearing the sea.

Heavy firing has been heard [illegible] West of Oudtshoorn.

Four Fusiliers were killed and [illegible]elve wounded at Jaskraal in Orange Colony on the 28th ultimo.

TAX ON FRENCH R[illegible]IGIOUS ORDERS IN T[illegible]KEY.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Sultan is levy[illegible] taxes on French religious Orders in Turkey.

The "Times'" P[illegible] correspondent says that this is a part and parc[illegible] of the new policy of Ottoman nationalism.

FRANCE AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Turkey has requested the resumption of relations ith France, giving vague assurances. France is ot likely to consent on such a basis.

It is stated that the Porte is endeavouring at erlin to obtain Germany's arbitration in the spute.

A COLONIAL GOVERNORSHIP.

The "Daily News" states that Sir Joseph West idgway will be the first Governor of New South ales under the Commonwealth.

LATER.

The Colonial Office knows nothing of the report at Sir Joseph West Ridgway becomes first Gover r of new South Wales under the Commonwealth.

THE TIBETAN MISSION.

The "Times'" Moscow correspondent says that the parture of the Tibetan Mission is shrouded in mys y. It is believed they are returning overland orted through Mongolian-Russia by a force con ing largely of intelligence officers serving nomi ly in the ranks.

THE TSAR'S MOVEMENTS.

THE MEETING AT DANTZIG.

he Tsar arrives at Dunkirk on the 18th Septem President Loubet meeting their Majesties in the g.

he Tsar and Tsaritsa have sailed for Copenhagen thence go to Kiel when the Tsaritsa visits her r,—the Tsar proceeding to Dantzig and returning Kiel, sailing thence to Dunkirk.

is officially announced that Count Lamsdorff will nd the interviews between the Emperor William the Tsar.

RTUGUESE RECEPTION OF BRITISH SQUADRONS.

he King of Portugal in his yacht accompanied five warships met the British manœuvring drons off Algarve and gave a grand banquet e Admirals. His Majesty lunched on board the ish flagship.

LAUNCH OF NEW WARSHIPS.

he battleship Exmouth, 14,000 tons, was launch t Birkenhead to-day and the cruiser Bedford, 0 tons, was launched at Glasgow.

E COMING AMERICAN CUP RACE.

he Columbia beat the Constitution in the first ace for the choice of defender of the Cup.

E ALIEN QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

number of coloured aliens from Calcutta have ed at Melbourne and Mr. Barton, the Premier, irected that they shall not be admitted unless d to be British subjects, as he could not allow ndue influx of aliens, pending the passing of the rictions Act.

D SALISBURY'S COMING RETIREMENT.

"Pall Mall Gazette" says it is now pretty n that the retirement of Lord Salisbury, which ll informed circles was recently believed to be nent, has been deferred till after the Corona-

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Bombay mails of the 17th instant arrived at isi to-day.

[THROUGH [illegible]

PRINCE [illegible]

[illegible] Aug. 30.

The Germa[illegible]ernment has [illegible] regarding the made represe[illegible] the Emperor tone of the [illegible]dified form of William an[illegible] Kowtowin[illegible]

LATER.

[illegible]e is no sign of a [illegible] A tele[illegible] and the Chinese settlemen[illegible]e than perform a declare they [illegible]e Emperor William. humiliating ko[illegible]

THE [illegible]IVE IN EUROPE.

The Khe[illegible]gypt has arrived in Paris.

[illegible]OREA AND GERMANY.

The [illegible]eror William has received the Korean Mini[illegible]

[illegible]ATIONAL CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

[illegible] EXPERTS WHO WILL ATTEND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

[illegible]t the Educational Conference which meets here [illegible] Monday it is understood there will be present [illegible]r. Raleigh, Vice Chancellor, Calcutta University; Mr Pedler, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal; Mr. Justice Candy, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University; Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay; Mr. Selby, Principal of the Deccan College; Mr. Miller, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University; Mr. Stuart, Principal of the Presidency College; Mr. Chatterton of Aluminium fame; Mr. Boutflower, representing Allahabad; Mr. Bell, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab; and Mr. Fraser, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No official information is available regarding the scope of the enquiry, but I understand that university, practical and primary education will be discussed. The Viceroy will preside on the first day and will possibly open the Conference with an address, giving the views of the Government, on which members will thereafter be left to frame their recommendations.

The deliberations of the Conference may last a fortnight or three weeks and will, it is understood, be kept confidential for the time being.

DEATH OF MAJOR EDWARDS.

Major C. G. F. Edwards, 5th Punjab Cavalry, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Derajat District, died at Sheikh Budin yesterday, of acute peritonitis.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major W. Robinson, I. M. S., to be Residency Surgeon, Jaipur.

Mr. Reid, Principal of the Government College, Ajmere, has seven months' furlough, Mr. E. F. Harris, officiating.

Captains J. N. Macleod, F. A. Smith, and G. Drake-Brockman, I. M. S., are to be Agency-Surgeons.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Lieut.-Colonel. J. G. Day, R. E., is transferred from Bengal to Bombay as Commanding Royal Engineers, Quetta District.

Major H. H. Barnett, R. E., is posted as Commanding Royal Engineers, Oudh District.

Major E. Houston, R. E., officiates as Commanding Royal Engineers, Allahabad.

Arrangements are being made to provide the Native Infantry Detachment at Guntok with a vegetable garden.

Owing to there being no Madras Infantry Regiment at Quilon, special arrangements are being made for the administration of that cantonment.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding, Madras, has been officially informed that orders regarding revised provincialised grants will be issued shortly by the Government of India.

A small informal Committee is now engaged at Army Headquarters in Simla in working out the details connected with mounted infantry mobilization. This is the outcome of the scheme for the regular training of a proportion of the British and Native infantry for mounted work.

It is probable that a camp-of-exercise will be held in the neighbourhood of Jhansi during the ensuing cold weather, if the season proves a healthy one.

The following colonial reliefs of Madras Infantry have been arranged:—9th, from Colombo to Bangalore; 13th, St. Thomas's Mount to Singapore; 16th, Singapore to Madras; 19th, Madras to Mauritius 26th, Viziangram to Colombo; 27th, Mauritius to Cannanore.

The Government of India are considering proposals for the immediate discharge—with suitable gratuity—of the reserves of the Hyderabad Contingent which it has been decided to abolish.

Bombay Arrivals, August, 31.—Fawkes, Captain Punjab, 2nd Essex Regiment, on leave from Dagshai. Douglas, Captain, Punjab, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on leave from Jullunder.

Departures, August 31.—Barratt, Captain, Punjab, 34th Pioneers, on furlough to England.

Cooper, Captain, Punjab, 1st Sikhs, on furlough to England.

Douglas, Captain, Punjab, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on leave to England.

Curll, Major, Punjab, S. Wales Borderers, to rejoin to Cherat.

Barratt, Major, Punjab, 1st Sikhs, on leave to England.

O'Brien, Captain, Bengal, R. A. M. C., on duty to England.

Richardson, Colonel, Bengal, 2nd S. Lancers Regiment, off leave to Jubbulpore.

Beatson, Major, Bengal, R. F. A., off leave to Jubbulpore.

Leggatt, Lieutenant, Bombay, Royal Scots, on leave to England.

Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay and Madras, D. A. A. G., B. A. Schools, on leave to England.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The following gives the result of the drawing of the ties for the Rovers' Association Football tournament which begins on Saturday next. It will be noticed that fourteen teams have entered and the competitions should be more than usually interesting:—

FIRST ROUND.

Royal Scots. Bye.
1. Bombay Gymkhana vs. West York Regiment.
2. Welsh Regiment vs. Rovers F. C.
3. Oxford L. I. vs. Bombay Telegraph Club.
4. Cheshire Regiment vs East York Regiment.
5. Black Watch vs. Royal Irish Regiment.
6. Royal Warwicks vs. Royal Irish Rifles.

Shropshire L. I.—Bye.

II ROUND.

7. Winners of 1 vs. winners of 4.
8. Shropshire L. I. vs. winners of 3.
9. Winners of 6 vs. winners of 2.
10. Winners of 5 vs. Royal Scots.

Semi-finals.

11. Winners of 8 vs. winners of 10.
12. Winners of 9 vs. winners of 7.

Final.

13. Winners of 11 vs. winners of 12.

THE LORD NORTHCOTE CRICKET SHIELD COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

In the Inter-College Cricket match for the Lord Northcote Challenge Shield, the Deccan College lost by 41 runs.

SHOOTING MATCH AT POONA.

ROYAL SCOTS vs. BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

In the Shooting Match between the Royal Scots and Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the Poona Divison fired yesterday on the Lancers' range. The Scots were handicapped by firing with carbines, but eventually won the match by 432 points against the Artillery by 414.

GOLF AT POONA.

The Golf Competition for August filled better than last month, there being 104 entries by 21 members. The competition was won by Major Moss. Messrs. Condon and Wroughton put up the best net cores and are eligible to play for the Club Medals in October.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

POONA, Sept. 1

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the city was held this evening at the Sarvajanik Subha Hall for the purpose of protesting to the Government of India aganist the Land Revenue Bill passed at the Council meeting last week. The Hall was crowded. Bhau Saheb Mendalkar presided on the occasion. Mr. Kelkar read the memorial, which it is proposed to send to Lord Curzon. The memorial, after dealing with the haste with which the Land Revenue Bill was passed, went over much the same ground touched upon by the non-official members in their speeches. It referred to the alarm caused by the measure, said that the fact was shown in that there were no less than 630 vernacular petitions signed by 52,000 persons and 42 English petitions. The very fact that out of arrears of revenue, amounting to one crore and fifteen lakhs, no less than 45 lakhs were realised before its second reading, amply proved this excitement. The time selected for the introduction was most inopportune, as the province was only emerging out of calamities through which it had passed during the last four years. If the Bill was really intended for a special class of people or areas there was no necessity for investing Government with wider powers or for hurrying the Bill through the Council before the lands forfeited in the last famine were disposed of. As usual the memorialists contended that the view of forfeiture of Bill was at varience with the medical interpretation of the Code by the Bombay High Court and the practice followed by the Revenue authorities.

In the Presidency the present measure, the memorial went on to say, was far more radical and far reaching in its consequences than the Punjab Land Alienation Act, as it took away all the rights of transfer and reduced the ryot to the position of a mere tenant at will. The late Mr. Justice Ranade's opinion that it would be disastrous to deprive the Kumbi of such rights was quoted, and the memorial concluded by stating that every Commission that had inquired into the indebtedness of the Deccan ryot had found that the rigidity of revenue collections and absence of agricultural banks were responsible for the ryot's embarrassment. It, therefore, asked these remedial measures should be tried before the Bill was sanctioned. Mr. Tilak explained the contents of the memorial which was adopted, and a resolution was also adopted thanking Messrs. Mehta, Gokhale, Daji Abaji Khare, Parekh and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and other members who had supported the Bill for representing the popular side so forcibly and fearlessly.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARSI, Sept. 1

At a public meeting held here hearty thanks were expressed for the courageous conduct of the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council who opposed the Land Revenue Bill, and it was resolved to memorialise Lord Curzon by wire desiring His Excellency to withhold his sanction to the Bill.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

RANCHODLAL CHHOTALAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL AT AHMEDABAD.

Concerning the constitution of the Board of Management of the above School the following Government Resolution in the Educational Department has been issued:—

Resolution.—The rules for the Ranchodlal Chhotalal Technical School, Ahmedabad, are approved, and the Board should take steps to register itself as a Society under Act XXI. of 1860, and the date of registration should be reported to Government.

It is not possible at present for Government to determine the amount of the grant-in-aid to be given to the institution, but after the constitution of the Board any definite proposals submitted by it through the Director of Public Instruction will receive from Government such favourable consideration as may be possible in the existing financial situation.

The Commissioner, N. D., should be requested to invite the special attention of the Municipal and Local Boards in Gujarat to the establishment of the school, and should move those Boards to contribute as liberally as the circumstances will permit towards the support of an institution the existence of which should confer great benefits on the people of that province.

The Public Works Department should be requested to render all possible assistance to the Board in the preparation of plans and estimates and in constructing such buildings as may be finally approved. The usual Departmental charges should be foregone.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has learnt with much regret of the decease of the donor, Mr. Madhavlal Ranchodlal, before the scheme could be formulated, but he is gratified to observe the keen interest in the development of the project which is evinced by Mr. Chimanlal Madhavlal, the present representative of the donor's family.

THE CHITRAL COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.

HOODWINKING THE EXAMINER'S OFFICE.

Another of the several cases which have resulted from overhauling the commissariat accounts of the Chitral Relief Force has been disposed of by the Sessions Judge of Rawalpindi, to whom an appeal was carried. The accused, Kishan Chand Syal, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 by the Special Magistrate appointed to try the commissariat cases. The facts of the case are as follows:—The accused was employed as a commissariat agent in the Chitral Relief Force, and received advances of Government money from time to time, On 20th September, 1895, the accused forwarded goods supplied by him, including 700 dhunnies, to the base transport godown at Nowshera. On 1st October, 1895, accused made a charge in his bill as follows: Saddle-trees (dhunnies) 700 at Rs. 1-8-0, Rs. 1,050. It appears that saddle-trees and dhunnies are different articles, dhunnies being small pieces of bamboo for uniting the two sides of a saddle. The value of a saddle-tree is Rs. 1-8-0 and that of a dhunni two annas. On the misrepresentation that saddle-trees had been supplied the bill was passed at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per saddle-tree. The Court found that the motive for adding "dhunnies" after saddle-trees was clearly to hoodwink the Examiner's Office into the idea that saddle-trees and dhunnies were the same thing, and remarked that whoever adopted this device seems to have gauged the mental calibre of that office to a nicety. A clerk from that office has stated that if you see a word in the vernacular of which you do not know the meaning, you do not make any inquiry. No doubt ordinary persons cannot be expected to be always on the "quivie," but I think the Examiner's office knowing the sort of persons they have to deal with are in a somewhat different position. However that may be, the bill was passed, and but for the subsequent overhauling of the Chitral accounts the fraud would apparently never have been detected. In conclusion the Court found that the word "dhunnies" inserted after saddle-trees had been entered fraudulently by the accused, or at his instance, to cause it to be believed that dhunnies and saddle-trees are the same thing, and that the accused had misappropriated Rs. 932-8-0 of cash advance entrusted to him by Government. The appeal was consequently dismissed and the subsequent application for revision in the Chief Court was rejected.

POONA DURING THE SEASON.

A ROUND OF GAIETIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

Rain and the mourning into which the death of the Empress Frederick threw official Poona has been responsible for a somewhat dull fortnight. Things are brightening up a bit now, and with the passing away of the rain-clouds and the termination of the mourning, Poona should be in the full swing of season gaiety, before long. It is quite time, too, that we had our pleasures if they are to come at all this year, for two-thirds of what is called the Poona season has already passed away and little more than a month remains. By all accounts, however, September bears promise of a rich crop of good things. The Cinderellas at the Gymkhana which were so abruptly stopped by the mourning, are to be resumed; then there is the Royal Artillery Ball on the 2nd, the Western India Club Ball on the 18th, the Civil Service Ball, very probably, on the 23rd, and a Fancy Dress Ball at the Gymkhana on the 3rd October. This does not take into account several small and earlier items, which are on the *tapis*, or the hundred and one other outings already programmed for the days that are to come.

Of things that are doing or have been but lately, cricket has not occupied a very prominent place, thanks to the weather. The Kathiawar visit turned out a failure as Captain Street brought up his team just when we were having the full benefit of our August showers. But the Bombay Parsee Gymkhana were more fortunate a week or so later when the clouds had lifted. Poona generally looks forward to a good day when a Bombay Parsee team favours it with its presence, and on this occasion we were in no wise disappointed. The game was a very interesting one, and not a little exciting towards the close. Captain Douglas, as usual, took the precaution to have a strong team in the field, with a good relay of bowlers, and at least half the number of reliable bats. The Parsee Gymkhana had at their disposal some very good men, notably the two Kangas, the two Modys, Davar and Kharas. As usually happened, too, the visitors were stronger in bowlers than the local Gymkhana, and this was conclusively proved not once only, but in both innings when Kharas twice captured Douglas's wicket before the Poona champion could get into double figures. The result of the match was a most creditable draw for the Parsees, who with two hours and three-quarters in front of them and a well nigh impossible 155 to negotiate, set their faces against rapid scoring and resolved to play out time. This they were able to do by the very narrowest of squeaks. It wanted some ten minutes or so to the call of time when Watcha, the last man, went in. Those were minutes of intense excitement to the crowds round the ground. Instructions were bawled at the two players from the pavilion; at every stroke Watcha was advised to try and get the bowling, and when at last time sounded a shout of jubilation rent the air. The result was a deserving tribute to the skill of the defence. The scores were. Poona Gymkhana 135 and 123 (for 6 wickets); Bombay Parsee Gymkhana 104 and 80 (for 9 wickets).

The visit of the Marine Battalion, falling as it did on a day when there were several other engagements on hand, did not receive the attention it deserved. Neither Douglas, Sale, F. L. Sprott, Wood, Bignell nor William played in the match, which was therefore left in the hands of players less well-known. The record of the Poona Gymkhana, however, continued unbroken still, for the local team scored 98 against the others' 93, and thus won by 5 runs.

While on the subject of cricket I may as well mention that the first round in the Inter-College Competition for the Northcote Challenge Shield was played here this week. The competing Colleges were the Fergusson, Deccan, and Science College, all of Poona; and the Rajaram College from Kolhapur. The Fergusson and Rajaram tried conclusions on Monday, the result being a decided victory for the former by an innings and 80 runs. The other match between the College of Science and the Deccan College I regret to learn, resulted in some unpleasantness and was left unconcluded.

The Junior Polo Tournament, which has just come to an end, points to a distinct revival of interest in the game in this station. When the Durhams were here, a few years back, their presence had a deterrent effect on the visits of outside teams and both the Junior and Open Tournaments languished for want of support. Then came the plague and the matches became tournaments in little more than name. It is pleasing to note that there has been quite a marked revival of the game on the present occasion, and given the same favourable conditions the Open Tournament next month ought to be quite as full of interest as the one just ended. Seven teams entered for this year's contest, five of these being practically local teams, and the other outsiders. The 28th Hussars have been such staunch supporters of Poona Polo for several years past that it seems quite fitting that they should have won the tournament this year. Most of the games were well contested, but the last two between Government House, A.-D.-C.'s and the 20th Hussars, and the latter and the Royal Scots were distinctly the fastest and best fought out of any. So evenly were the Royal Scots and 20th Hussars matched that for long it was just a toss up between them which would win. The play was watched with interested attention by several hundreds of persons; their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote being "at home" in the polo pavilion. For sheer hard riding and close play, the game would, I think, be hard to beat anywhere. During the last two chukkers the excitement was quite intense and when at last Captain James hit the winning goal within 24 seconds of time, the Hussars were vigorously applauded. The scores at the close were 20th Hussars 5 goals to Royal Scots 4 goals 1 subsidiary.

In the course of the tournament the 20th Hussars beat the 1st Bombay Lancers by 4 goals to 1 goal 1 sub., and Government House A.D.C.'s by 3 goals 2 subs. to 1 goal 1 sub. The Royal Scots beat the Poona Gymkhana by 1 goal 3 subs. to 3 subs., and the Royal Field Artillery by 4 goals 2 subs. to 2 goals. The Central India Horse, who determined to play one man short rather than give up, had to scratch after playing one chucker owing to an accident to Lieut. Goodfellow. The final between the Scots and Hussars was as detailed above. The Royal Artillery at Kirkee on Tuesday evening concluded their Inter-battery Hockey Tournament for the Challenge Cup presented by Colonel Suart in 1893. Up to the last trooping season Kirkee was a Horse Artillery station, but with the change recently introduced we have got four field-artillery batteries there instead. The Cup has been two years in existence and was won last year by the 16th Field Battery, who have, however, since changed stations. The final match this year was between the 70th and 29th batteries, the latter slightly the favourites at the start. The 29th in spite of the advantage of playing downhill were unable to make any impression on the defence of the 70th during the first half of the game. They made three or four good tries but the vigilance of the goal-keeper kept the ball out each time. With a change of sides the 29th were at last able to prevail and had 3 goals to "love," by the time the whistle piped time. The 29th forwards played a good, worrying game and generally reserved the 70th to a defensive attitude. Their combination is sound and should help them to a good position in the coming Poona Gymkhana Hockey Tournament, which is fixed for Monday, the 4th November. The 70th are said to have started their hockey team only since their arrival in Kirkee. Their tussel with the 29th, nevertheless, showed that they have taken to the game in earnest and mean to give a good account of themselves. I shall watch with interest for their appearance in the hockey tournament abovementioned. They have two full months within which to correct the defects their play on Tuesday revealed. They have strong defensive backs and a very reliable goal-keeper in Br. Lavin. A little improvement in their passing and shooting will help them on considerably I should say.

The golf links at Yerrowda continue to attract lovers of the game to the breezy up-lands in the neighbourhood of His Majesty's penitentiary. Mr. Wroughton, the energetic honorary secretary has greatly improved them, and is said to be contemplating a Poona Golf Week in the first week in October. The news should be welcome to all who delight in a turn round on the eighteen hole course.

BOMBAY AND RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTER FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce, under date 21st August, addressed the following letter to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railways), Bombay:—

Sir,—Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce I have the honour to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council the following brief statement of the position of Bombay trade in respect of Railway communications.

2. Some three months ago this Chamber received from the Government of India a copy of last year's History of Railway Projects. The members were then distressed to notice that in the statement given in paragraph 8 of the preliminary note to that publication, which statement set forth a "forecast of expenditure on railways for three years ending 1903-04, according to present proposals" the only railways included in that programme, and which could in any way mitigate the present disabilities of Bombay in respect of railway communications, were the Agra-Delhi chord, the Amalner-Jalgaon line and the Chalisgaon-Dhulia line. The committee had learned from the copies of letters from the Government of India which accompanied your letters Nos. 570 and 1543 of 1899 that the Imperial Government proposed the construction of the Agra-Delhi chord as in some manner giving effect to the intention declared by Government in 1897 "that the through connection from Nagda to Muttra and Delhi should be preferred." As stated in the letter of this Chamber, dated 29th April, 1899, my committee were unable to imagine on what grounds the Government so viewed the Agra-Delhi project. For it has always appeared to this Chamber to be essential at once to the financial success of the Nagda-Bara-Muttra line and to the proper development of the trade of the regions to be traversed by it, that the construction should be begun at the southern end, so that each mile added might afford to a new tract of country direct access to the port which forms its natural outlet. It was subsequently explained to this Chamber that the said work was intended not as a substitute for, but as an earnest of, the undertaking in behalf of which they have so patiently and consistently made representation to Government. Relying upon this assurance as a reaffirmation of the declaration made in 1897, the Committee have still thought it right to keep before Government, as occasion arose, the supreme importance of the scheme most urgently demanded by the trade. Even on reading the copy of the letter of the Government of India, No. 11 R. P., dated 15th January last, which accompanied your letter No. 325 of the 31st idem, they retained some hope that the obvious claims of Bombay to some measure of extension would not be entirely ignored. They, therefore, abstained from comment on certain passages in the Government of India's letter which struck them as calling for respectful criticism.

3. The amended programme set forth in the Administration Report of the Railways in India for 1900, which has just been received, shows now that so far from any means having been found of developing the communication of this side of India, even the meagre prospects held forth in the Histories of Railway Projects have been withdrawn, and that not even the Agra-Delhi chord is now to participate in favour. My committee therefore consider it incumbent on them once more to invoke the gracious assistance of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council in an effort to bring home to the Government of India and H. M.'s Secretary of State a sense of the neglect under which the trade of this port has suffered for so many years.

4. In doing so they must revert to the letter of the Government of India, dated 15th January last, and beg that you will be pleased to invite from the Supreme Government some statement of the "obvious reasons" to which they allude as entitling certain other lines to precedence of that in question. It is admitted in paragraph 3 of the said letter that the Nagda-Bara-Muttra line "will form a main artery of traffic between the trade centres of Upper India and Bombay"; and all the considerations in the matter, as known to my committee and as previously recognised by Government, sanctioned the former determination of Government to give precedence to that line. My committee therefore desire to submit with deference that whatever reasons may exist for an indefinite postponement of Government's intentions, they cannot properly be called obvious but on the contrary might fittingly be stated.

5. In the letter addressed to your Department by this Chamber on the 24th April 1897 was included a statement showing the distribution of grant in the three years' programme of that time and the extreme meagreness of the consideration shown to Bombay therein. Since that time the policy of exclusion has been prosecuted continuously; and I now have the honour to append a table from which it will be seen that the port of Bombay, which does some 35 per cent. of the entire foreign trade of India (including Burma), receives in respect of railway development 11 1-2 per cent. of the grants to be made available in the next three years. If this were a mere temporary phase of the Indian railway policy my committee might regard the matter with less misgiving, but it appears to them to mark a simple continuation of a state of affairs of long standing; and this in spite of the earnest representations made at a greater distance by this Chamber and by that of Upper India.

6. In my letter of the 31st July last I had the honour to bring to your notice the manner in which the railways leading to Calcutta are permitted to disregard existing regulations in respect of rolling stock, with the effect of diverting trade from this port; and I am to submit with respect that it is impossible for a body representing so large a proportion of the country's commerce to acquiesce in a combination of conditions that amount to grave injustice. It is therefore hoped that his Excellency the Governor will be pleased to take the matter up very seriously with the Supreme Government and obtain for Bombay the full measure of that consideration to which her very large trade plainly entitles her.—I have, &c.,

C. H. ARMSTRONG, Deputy Chairman.
FREDERICK NOEL PATON, Secretary.

Distribution of Grants in the Three years' Programme. Unit Rs. 1,000.

	1901—1902.		1902—1903.		1903—1904.		Total for Three years	
	Total Grants.	Bombay's Share.	Total Grants.	Bombay's Share.	Total Grants.	Bombay's Share.	Total Grants.	Bombay's Share.
Open Lines:—								
By State Agency.	1,26,98	...	93,34	...	68,58	...	2,93,90	...
By Agency of Main Line Companies	2,14,72	31,82	2,12,29	42,00	2,14,69	27,80	6,41,70	1,01,62
Against Capital Account, Old Guaranteed Companies	43,31	28,00	88,95	28,35	79.77	27,00	2,12,03	83,35
Against Capital Account, other Railways	71,95	31,00	59,20	28,45	45,78	15,87	1,79,94	75,32
Lines under Construction:—								
By Agency of Main Line Companies	2,38,35	...	55,18	...	44,49	...	3,37,92	...
Against Capital Account, Guaranteed Railways	28,60	...	65	...	1,00	...	29,65	...
Against Capital Account, other Railways	2,37,71	...	1,61,82	...	74,00	..	4,73,56	...
By Branch Line Companies	4,27	..	...	...	...	...	4,27	...
By the State	64,11	..	6,70	...	...	..	70,81	...
Total	10,32,44	90,82	6,83,13	98,80	5,28,31	70,67	22,43,78	2,60,29 or 11½ pr ct.

Compiled from Appendix A to the Administration Report on the Railways in India for the year 1900.

The following changes are made in the Military Works Services:—Lieutenant-Colonel Day is transferred from the Bengal to the Bombay Command as Commanding Royal Engineer, Quetta District; Major Barnet, R. E., is posted to Oudh District, as Commanding Royal Engineer; Major E. Houston to officiate as C. R. E., Allahabad District.

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

VICTORY FOR THE PARSEES.

Play in the Presidency Cricket match was resumed on the maidan on Saturday morning. The attendance was again very large. As on the previous day, rain had fallen heavily in the early hours but, the resumption was only delayed a quarter of an hour after eleven o'clock. An hour and a quarter later the match was all over. On Friday night, when play ceased, the Presidency in their second innings had made 112 for eight wickets and on the total for both innings were only twenty ahead of the Parsee score of 176. The over night not outs were Coombs and Sprott, the former having eight to his credit and the Presidency Captain having opened with a single. They went in again to oppose the bowling of Mistry and Mehta. Both men played steadily, though Sprott was confident and while Coombs blocked the Captain hit three singles and drove Mehta straight for three, following this by a drive off Mistry for two and another single snatched from the same bowler. The score was thus advanced to 120, but with three more runs on Coombs was stumped in stepping out to one from Mistry, twenty minutes after the start. Mr. Milman should have been the last man in, but was absent. At this point H. E. Lord Northcote who had arrived came on to the ground, shook hands and spoke with the Parsee captain Dr. Pavri and the members of the team were introduced in turn to him. It then appeared that Milman not being present, Dr. Pavri had offered to wait ten minutes for his arrival, but Mr. Sprott naturally declined a delay, which was opposed to rule, and the Presidency innings was closed for 123 at twenty minutes to twelve. The Parsees were thus left with only 32 runs needed to win.

To open their second venture the Parsees sent in Mistry and Meherhomji and the bowling was shared by Capt. Wood and Sale. The batsmen were expected to speedily knock off the requisite runs. Reliance was especially placed on Meherhomji. Any hopes, however, of making the number without the loss of a wicket were quickly frustrated, for Mistry had only been able to notch a single, when Captain Wood completely beat Meheromji with a capital ball and he retired without having scored. The end, however, was not long in being reached. Machliwalla went in and smote Wood for four and in the next over drove Sale straight to the boundary bringing up ten. The batsmen also began stealing runs intent upon knocking off the requisite number quickly. Machliwalla drove one from Sale high to the Pavilion boundary, giving a chance to Cheetham, which he tried to bring off single handed, but failed. A drive for four by Mistry off Wood followed, and both men continuing to hit freely twenty was rapidly passed. At 28, Cheetham went on to bowl in place of Sale. The change was immediately effective for though Machliwalla drove him high to the pavilion boundary, Coombs standing on the border brought off a capital catch. With two wickets down the Parsees now but required four runs. Mehta went in and Milman went on to bowl in place of Wood. With a single added Metha appeared to be fairly stumped, but the decision was given in his favour. Another single was added and then Mehta made the winning hit by a drive to the on boundary off Cheetham. The match thus ended at half past twelve in a victory for the Parsees by eight wickets and four runs and great was the native jubilation thereat. Scores:—

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Douglas, b Pavri	8	l-b-w, Kharas	33
Mr E L Sale, b Kharas	3	l-b-w, Kharas	12
Mr P M Heath, c and b Kharas	0	run out	35
Capt Wood, c D Kanga, b Mehta	13	c Mistry, b Kharas	0
Mr J T Weatherby, c Gagrat, b Mehta	4	c Billimoria, b Kharas	3
Mr H Cheetham, run out	12	b Billimoria	10
Mr A C Rumboll, st Kanga, b Mistry	12	c Mistry, b Mehta	5
Mr Drysdale, st Kanga, b Mistri	5	c D Kanga, b Mehta	0
Mr F L Sprott, c Kanga, b Mehta	18	not out	12
Mr A Milman, not out	0	absent.	
Mr E E Coombs, b Mehta	0	st Kanga, b Mistry	8
Extras	9	Extras	5
Total	84	Total	123

Fall of the wickets.—1 for 3, 2 for 3, 3 for 23, 4 for 29, 5 for 33, 6 for 57, 7 for 57, 8 for 80, 9 for 82, and 10 for 84.

Fall of the wickets.—1 for 17, 2 for 20, 3 for 45, 4 for 87, 5 for 96, 6 for 100 7 for 109, 8 for 111, 9 for 123.

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr H D Kanga, c Rumboll, b Douglas	21		
Mr D C Daruwalla, b Milman	27		
Mr B C Machliwalla, c Weatherby, b Cheetham	1	c Coombs, b Cheetham	15
Mr B M Billimoria, c Douglas, b Wood	15		
Mr K M Mistry, c Cheetham b Wood	24	not out	14
Dr M E Pavri, b Milman	7		
Mr R P Meherhomji, st Sprott, b Sale	33	b Wood	0
Mr B D Gagrat, c Douglas, b Wood	8		
Mr D D Kanga, c Heath, b Milman	17		
Mr K K Kharas, c Sprott, b Wood	9		
Mr A H Mehta, not out	0	not out	6
Extras	14	Extra	0
Total	176	Total	35

Fall of the wickets.—1 for 48, 2 for 49, 3 for 77, 4 for 81, 5 for 92, 6 for 122, 7 for 145, 8 for 158, 9 for 172, and 10 for 176.

Fall of the wickets.—1 for 1, 2 for 28.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY.

	1st Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.
A H Mehta	21	10	29	4*	23	8	30	2
K K Kharas	16	6	25	2*	24	12	25	4
M E Pavri	5	0	17	1	3	0	11	0
K M Mistry	7	3	4	2	22·1	9	32	1
Billimoria	...	...	...	...	3	0	17	1

*Mehta bowled 2 no balls and Kharas 1 no ball.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEES.

	1st Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.
Coombs	10	3	26	0	..	...	...	...
Wood	27	9	56	4	6	1	12	0
Milman	18	6	59	3*	6	0	1	0
Cheetham	9	2	20	1	1·5	1	6	0
Douglas	5	4	2	1	..	...	—	..
Sale	4	1	8	1	3	1	16	0

* Milman bowled 3 no balls.

NOTES ON THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

The keenest enthusiast, who witnessed the first of the two annual matches between the Europeans and Parsees of the Presidency last week, will have to admit that the play was of a deadly dull order and that throughout the period which play lasted there was never anything approaching excitement. But for some hitting by Billimoria and Meherhomji and their prototype Heath on the Presidency side, which somewhat tended to relieve the monotony of things, the match would safely rank as the slowest and most uninteresting ever seen on the Bombay ground. There were no remarkable achievements with either bat or ball—Douglas, second innings perhaps excepted—and altogether the cricket was below the standard of these matches. The Parsees showed superiority in all points of the game, especially in bowling, but somehow they did not quite take full advantage of their opportunities. They had all the best of the wicket and six of their batsmen came off but for such a strong batting side against the very ordinary bowling opposed to them, their innings was far from being a triumph although in comparison with the display the Presidency, gave good enough in its way. Had the Presidency but possessed a fast bowler of the calibre of either Newnham or Sinclair at his best, there can be little doubt that the match would have been a much more even one. As things were Coombs proved a poor substitute and although he somewhat retrieved his failure with the ball, by his plucky batting in the second innings and one or two smart things in the field, his inclusion in the team from a bowling point of view was scarcely justified by results. But to return to the Parsees' batting, while no man made many runs at two stages during their innings it seemed likely that a big total would be put up. Homee Kanga and Daruwalla, who opened the innings played admirable, though slow, cricket together. Their stand, however, would have been of more value to their side had they forced the game a bit after getting set. The first-named although he played with great confidence, lost many opportunities of scoring on the off side and his batting was too slow to be attractive. Daruwalla, who owed his place in the team to his stonewalling methods, played the game dear to his heart to the letter. Ball after ball was blocked with a regularity that grew monotonous which the very sultry weather intensified and one was reminded of the tactics of Scotton or Barlow when playing for a draw for their side. It was in a word a wonderfully patient innings and had a good deal to do with the victory of his side. Billimoria's innings was in strong contrast. He hit out at nearly every ball he received and considerably enlivened things during his short stay at the wicket. He did not, however, meet with the success anticipated and did not strike me as being in the same form as 1899, when in the match between Patiala and Simla I saw him hit A. H. Browning for 20 in one over including two sixes. Machliwalla failed through over anxiety to score, but in the second innings showed that his hitting powers are in no way diminished. Mistri played correct cricket in both innings, but for a player with his reputation was disappointing.

The wicket was certainly not in favour of heavy scoring but on the other hand the Presidency bowling was not the best in the world. Meheromji has every reason to look back upon his "debut" in Presidency matches with satisfaction. He not only made top score for his side but played the brightest and best cricket in the match. In the return match at Poona he should do well. On the whole the Presidency bowlers did better than I anticipated. Coombs, I have already mentioned, failed and the brunt of the bowling fell on Wood and Milman. The latter was a bit erratic, but all things considered made a creditable "debut." Wood bowled very steadily and kept down the runs and his figures—5 wickets for 68 runs—were very good. It was the batting of the Presidency that was so disappointing. In the first innings Douglas, who is by no means a slow scorer as a rule, took an hour to make eight and in the second was in for two and a half hours for 33. The latter innings was one of the most patient ever played in a Presidency match and for slow scoring has only been beaten by H. E. Brown who in the Bombay match in 1896 was batting nearly four hours for 16. There is not the least shadow of doubt that Douglas was far and away the best bat on the side but I think it was a pity he did not take more risks. Of the others Heath, Cheetham, and Sprott all justified their selection. The first-named failed in the first innings but in the second shared with Meherhomji the credit of playing the brightest cricket in the match, and moreover made the highest score. Like all hitters he did not hesitate to take risks and it was the greatest pity that he should have run himself out so foolishly. Had he kept going with Douglas a little longer, the Presidency total would have been a much larger one. Cheetham and Sprott met with a fair measure of success in both innings while Sale, Wood, and Rumboll came off in one innings. None of these batsmen, however, put up large scores, Sprott's 18 in the first innings being the highest. Kharas and Mehta bowled splendidly for the Parsees, the first-named having the better figures of the two.

Looking at the constitution of the Presidency team it will not be denied that the selection committee made several mistakes. Coombe, who owed his place in the team solely on the strength of his bowling against the Poona Gymkhana when he took four wickets for 48 runs, might, with advantage to the side have been left out in favour of Milne whose bowling record this season is a far better one and for his batting alone would have been entitled to have his claims considered. Another mistake was in Drysdale's case. This player has scarcely played any cricket this season and was obviously dead out of form, yet with these facts before them the selection committee gave him the preference to, for instance, a fine all-round player like L. J. Comyn because forsooth he made runs in the second innings of the Poona match last year. The mere fact that Milne and Comyn were passed over shows that there is something radically wrong in the system of selection. To begin with it is hardly fair on cricketers in the different out-stations in the Presidency that the team which did duty last week should, be considered a representative one. Besides Comyn who is stationed at Nasirabad, there are several good players at Mhow, viz., Captain H. R. Lee (an old Etonian), B. A. P. Schreiber who I learn from a good judge of the game himself playing in Mhow Cricket, is an excellent bat and in fine form this season; E. Underwood, who was in his public school and the Sandhurst eleven and is a very good all round man, also in form this season; and Captain Bayley a very fine cricketer, good medium change bowler and a run-getting bat. The claims of not one of these players were, however, considered by the selection committee with the result that the match resolved itself into a game between the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas and the Parsees. If the system of selection is not altered it would in common fairness to upcountry cricketers in the Presidency be the proper thing to change the title of the European team to Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas. The present title is a misnomer not fair to the cricket-loving public and detracting considerably from the value of the win to the Parsees who are at pains to place a thoroughly representative team in the field and go as far as Patiala for some of their players.

The poor display given by the team last week will perhaps open the eyes of the selection committee to the necessity of going further afield for players especially when there are such good cricketers available as the above mentioned. L. J. Comyn, I have before mentioned, is probably the best all-round cricketer in the Presidency. His last year at Meerut he played four matches against the Patiala team, which included bowlers like Metha Mistry and Nanak Ram, and the two English professionals Brockwell and Hearne, and made top score for his side in two of them, his batting average for all matches being 47. He has also bowled with great success against the same team. Despite this recent success against the strongest team in India he is apparently not thought good enough for a place in the Presidency team at least by the selection committee. Mhow is at the present time full of good cricketers, the best being those whose names I have given above. Three of these players who, I believe, get plenty of practice could not very well be left out of a really representative Presidency team and if the team for the match at Poona is selected according to the qualifications of the players I hope to see all three included. The following team would make a much better fight of it than that which represented the Presidency last week: Douglas, Wood, Sprott and Milman (Poona), Heath, Cheetham and Milne (Bombay), Lee, Schreiber and Bayley (Mhow) and Comyn (Nasirabad). The bowling would be stronger with Wood, Milne, Comyn, Cheetham and Milman, and I think there will be few who know anything about the qualifications of the players who will not be ready to admit that it would be a far stronger batting side. Neither Weatherby Sale, Rumboll nor Drysdale inspired much confidence in the Bombay match and might with advantage be replaced by Comyn, Lee, Schreiber, and Bayley, while there is no question that Milne for Coombs would be a change for the better.

R.

Pending the decision of the Secretary of State on the general question of the vacation of appointment in the Military Works Services by R. E. officers on completion of 5 years' service in the rank of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, the Government of India have sanctioned the temporary retention in their present employment in the Military Works Services of Brevet Colonels Duperier and Bagley, R. E., after their removal to the half-pay list on the 13th August 1901.

It appears from a Resolution in the "Calcutta Gazette" that the collections of income tax in Bengal amounted to Rs. 52,64,685 in 1900-1901, against Rs. 52,21,051 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 43,634. The increase was due largely to the greater number of individuals paying the tax. There was a decrease of over half a lakh on the revenue derived from profits of companies, owing to slackness in the jute and cotton trades, and the reduced income of the Darjiling-Himalayan Railway and Woodlands Hotel Companies, owing to the landslips which not only kept away visitors but increased expenses. The percentage of collections on the final demand on account of tax for the year was 96.8, as compared with 97.4 in the previous year.

In the Report on the Southern Shan States for 1900-01, Mr. Hildebrand writes:—The previous friendly relations between Captain Drage and the French officials east of the Mekong have been maintained. M. Ganesco has succeeded M. Montpeyrat who has made Mong Hsing his headquarters. M. Jacquemart, commandant of the "La Grandiere," who has been there for so many years left for France in February last. M. Jacquemart, who seems a most enterprising sailor, succeeded in getting boats during the high water in the rains above the Tongsalam rapids, but was again stopped by the rapids below Pakka. A regular monthly Mail service has been arranged with the French officials at Mong Hsing. There has not been a single border case with French States and no moving of the populations across the Mekong.

FUNERAL GRAND LODGE.

IN MEMORY OF CAPTAIN C. D. WISE.

The Masonic fraternity of Bombay did honour to the memory of the late Captain C. D. Wise, Honorary Past Grand Master Depute and Secretary of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, by holding a Funeral Grand Lodge on Saturday at the Freemason's Hall, Esplanade. There was a large attendance of European and native Freemasons, and about a hundred lodges, working under the Scottish and English Constitutions in Bombay and up country, were represented at the performance of the funeral obsequies. About 150 masons were present on the occasion. On arrival at the hall, they robed themselves in the Framjee Cowasjee banqueting hall, and assembled in the Sandhurst lodge room, awaiting the procession of the Grand Lodge officers, presided over by Dr. J. Pollen, Grand Master Depute.

When the Grand Master Depute arrived, the officers of the Grand Lodge formed themselves into a procession and went upstairs into the lodge room, where Dr. Pollen was received with honours suited to his high position in the Craft. The Grand Master Depute having taken his seat on the dais, the "Dead March in Saul" was played by Mr. Macnee, who presided at the harmonium. Funeral rites usually performed among Freemasons, having been gone through by the Grand Master Depute, Mr. P. N. Wadia, one of the senior officers of the Grand lodge, gave the oration, dwelling at some length upon the successful career of the late Captain Wise, who first saw the light of Freemasonry about thirty-five years ago. The oration was as instructive as it was a careful review of Captain Wise's masonic career.

Dr. Pollen, the Grand Master Depute, then addressed the assembly. He said: "You have all listened with deep attention to the eloquent oration of Mr. Wadia and it seems hardly necessary for me to address you further. I had hoped that his Excellency the Most Worshipful the Grand Master himself would have occupied the chair which I have the melancholy honour of occupying this evening, and that you would all have heard from his own lips in deep impressive tones, his sense of the great loss All Scottish Freemasonry has suffered in the sudden death of our well beloved and sure to be deeply lamented Grand Secretary. But the public and social cares which yoke with the gubernatorial administration of this presidency, prevent, to his own deep personal and masonic regret, his Excellency's presence amongst us this evening. He has, however, charged me to convey to you, assembled here this evening, his sorrow at not being able to be with us, and his deep sympathy with All Scottish Freemasonry in India and the family of Brother Wise in the loss they have sustained by the death of Right Worshipful Brother Grand Secretary. I am (as I have assured you on previous occasions) one of those who refuse to take a glowing view of death. The old Greek Philosophers used to maintain that "the to-have-died was the greatest good" and surely we—as Masons and Believers in the great secret—ought not to fall behind these non-Masonic philosophers of old. I for one believe that "transplanted human worth will bloom to profit other where." Brother Wise's life work has not been lost. He laboured for others here, and we may feel certain he is now labouring for others there in the Grand Lodge above. In that Lodge is nobler and greater work for him to do than when he toiled for us in this Lodge below. But the great principles of his work will remain the same. Brotherly love, Relief and Truth! For the Highest has translated the love of God into the love of man, the love of our Brothers and that love Brother Wise displayed throughout the whole of his masonic career. He loved the Brotherhood and did his best to help and enoble his fellowman. I need not enlarge on his high masonic character. Always patient, gentle, courteous, kind, but at the same time intensely in earnest. His path in Masonry was the path of duty—and "not once or twice in our fair island story the path of duty was the way to glory. Brethren, we pass; the path that each man trod is dim or will be dim with weeds. What fame is left for human deeds is endless age? It rests with God. But it is something to have served or tried to serve one's kind while here; and this Brother Wise did. It is, therefore, only meet and right that we should honour his memory, and your assembling here this evening in such numbers is proof positive of the high esteem in which Brother Wise was held by the Craft Brethren there are those who bring railing accusations against Freemasonry—and who assure us (as I was assured last night by a non-mason in the train) that men only join the Craft "to get on," or "to get something out of it!" Brethren if there are such men amongst us I fearlessly say they are not true Masons. They certainly are not Masons of the type of Brother Wise, whose loss we deplore this evening. He loved the Craft because of the opportunities it afforded him of doing good, and because he believed in the sincerity of our professions. I knew our Brother: his mute dust I honour and his living worth; and I know that you all join with me in paying from the heart this last tribute of esteem and affection to one who did honour by his life and conduct to All Scottish Freemasonry in India.

On the motion of Mr. K. R. Cama, seconded by Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichagur, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That this Grand Lodge desires to place on record its sense of the great loss which Freemasonry in general, and the Scottish Constitution of All India in particular, has sustained in the death of our highly esteemed R. W. Bro. Capt. C. D. Wise, Hon. P. G. M. Dep., Grand Secretary A. S. F. I. His attachment to the principles of our institution, as well as his upright and devoted discharge of his duties as a Mason and as a man ever entitled him to our respect and esteem, and will cause his memory to be held in lasting and loving remembrance amongst us. That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family as a tribute of respect in which he was held by his Brethren."

Mr. C. D. Furdoonjee, acting Grand Secretary, submitted to the Grand Lodge messages of condolence received by the Grand Lodge on the death of Captain Wise.

The Grand Lodge was then closed, and the Brethren dispersed.

POONA THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSED ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

The Horse Hurdles—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.

1 Mr Montgomery's ch aus g Shareholder, by the Broker—Richmond mare, 6 years
2 Aga S Shah's br aus g Swiftsure, 5 years
3 Mr Harter's br aus g The Clown, aged
4 Messrs Anderson and Co ch aus g Vedette, aged
5 Mr Westropp's b aus g Peerage, aged

The Pony Hurdles—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.

1 Lt-Col Croly's g a h Hoosainee, 14 0 1-2
2 Mr J B's b aus m Sweet Marie II, 14 0 1-2
3 Mr Montgomery's ch a h Ruddigore, 13 2 1-2
4 H H Aga Khan's b a h Helios, 14
5 Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy, 14 0 3-4
6 Mr Percy Fischer's ch a g Hurlingham, 13 2 1-2
7 Mr Anthony's ch aus m Darling, 14 1

The New Market Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

1 Mr Green's b aus g Banquet, aged
2 Aga S Shah's br aus g Swiftsure, 5 years
3 Mr K R S's br aus m Lady Merrystone, 4 years
4 Mr O Dignum's b aus g Larrikin, 6 years

Maiden Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

1 Mr Harry's g a h Midas, 13 2 3-4
2 Major Conran's ch a h Scorn, 14
3 Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Roman, aged
4 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Mahkoom, 6 years
5 Mr F M Garda's b a h Darling, 3 years
6 Mr Green's g a h Boostan, 13 2 3-4
7 Captain Roberts b a h Miskin, 6 years
8 Mr S A Waheed's g a h Sweetlips, aged
9 Mr A R Amer's b a h Columbus, 13 3

The Sandown Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 Thakur Beldeo Shhai's g a h Fruit Salt, 13 3
2 Major Conran's ch a h Scorn, 14
3 Mr James' g a h Orphan, 13 1 1-2
4 Mr Green's g a h Boostan, 13 2 3-4
5 Aga S Shah's b a h Jodhpore, 13 3
6 Mr K R S's b a g Orvieto, 13 3 1-2
7 Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, 13 2 3-4
8 Mr S A Wahed's b a h Advance, 13 3
9 Mr Mohsin Abdul Aziz's ch a h Sadoon, 11
10 Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a h Anaiza, 13 2

The New Comers Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's ch a h Bin Rushee, 13 2 1-2
2 Mr Moostapha bin Talib's b a h Cocab, 13 2 3-4
3 Mr James' ch a h Nonpareil, 13 2
4 Mr A M Shamlan's ch a h The Robber, 13 3
5 Mr K R S's ch a h Sterling, 13 3
6 Mr Sanad bin Faraj's b a h Nasaralla, 13 1 3-4
7 Mr S A Wahed's b a h Signal, 13 2
8 Mr A M Amer's g a h Silver Jubilee, 13 3
9 Mr Blondin's b a h Bin Curtas, 13 3

The Welter—Distance 1 Mile.

1 Mr Sahad bin Faraj's b a h Nasaralla, 13 1 3-4
2 Captain Greville's b a h Leader, 13 3
3 Mrs Bolleau's g a h April Fool, 13 1 1-2
4 Captain Smyth's b a h Regulus, 13 1 1-2
5 Mr S G Halliday's b a g Showkar, 13 2 3-4
6 Mr S A Waheed's g a h Saood, 13 1 1-2
7 Mr A M Busharis's b a h Hamilla, 13 1 1-4

2nd Entries close on Saturday, 31st August, 1901.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Poona, 28th August, 1901.

We publish elsewhere the Government of India's Resolution upon the report of Sir A. P. MacDonnell's Famine Commission. It is apparent at the first glance that the spirit in which the Government has handled the matter offers no encouragement to controversy, and the Local Governments which have been waiting with their bristle up will be able to turn back to their respective quarters in peace. The Resolution ends with a generous tribute to the worth of the Commission's labours.

BENE-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Bene-Israel Benevolent Society was held yesterday evening in the New Synagogue or Khadak in Israel Molah, Dr. John Pollen presiding. From last year's report, read at the meeting, it appeared that the income of the Society for the year from donations was Rs. 378-11-8, from subscriptions Rs. 542-8-0, and from the interest on promissory notes Rs. 184-8-0, amounting in all to Rs. 1,106-1-8, including the donation of Rs. 64-12-0 collected at Calcutta for the Asylum Fund. The expenditure came to Rs. 1,370-8-0, of which Rs. 1,144-0-0, were expended for the support of the poor. The increase in the expenditure of Rs. 234-6-4 was caused by the monthly increment of rupee one per head given to the wards-men, women and children—as compensation for the high rates of provisions in the last year on account of famine, the deficiency having been met by drawing an equivalent sum from the balance for the last year. Among the donors for the last year were His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Northcote, Professor W. M. Haffkine, M.D., C.I.E., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, Messrs. David Sasoon & Co., Dr. S. Jacob and Mr. E. Meyer of Calcutta.

Dr. Pollen, in expressing the pleasure which he had experienced in complying with their Secretary's invitation to preside that evening, said he had read the reports of previous meetings and found they had been presided over by such eminent persons as the late Mr. Justice Ranade and his friend Col. Waters. He noted that Mr. Justice Ranade had compared the Jews as a Nation to the great Hindu community to which he himself belonged. Both nations considered they had a "special call." But Dr. Pollen noted one great difference! From first to last the great Jewish people were "conscious" of their call and with them the consciousness was an ever-abiding one.

The speaker then dwelt on the special blessing bestowed on Abraham—"In Thee shall all the Nations of the Earth be blessed." Israel gave to the world first a church and then The Book, No Gentile ever wrote a word of the Bible—the Old Testament or New. From first to last—from cover to cover—it was the work of the children of Israel! Dr. Pollen then described the Book as a line upon line record of the progress and career of the peculiar people. He then proceeded to dwell on the call of Abraham's children first *to* "learn" the Truth and then to teach it to the world.

Greece gave the world Science and Philosophy—Rome—Law and Government. But Judaea gave something greater than all this—She gave an abiding sense of the Holiness of God!

Captive Greece led captive her Roman Conqueror—but "Judaea Capta" captured and captivated both! The Law and the Prophets became "a Sacred School" for the whole universe.

Judaea's Mission was not yet complete, consciously or unconsciously the quiet Jewish race was largely influencing the destinies of the world! The chairman then glanced at the career of Disraeli and his life work—and alluded to the noble services Professor Haffkine had rendered to the community in Bombay. Great as were the services the Jewish nation had rendered to humanity their mission was not yet complete and noble and successful as had been the efforts of Professor Haffkine his future successes would be even greater than his past.

In conclusion the chairman urged the Bene-Israel community to press on in the good work they were doing, and he pleaded, specially for their Asylum Fund. He told a story how the great Jewish benefactor Baron Rothchild and the great Parsi benefactor Sir Dinshaw Petit had once been the only people in the world who responded to an appeal on behalf of a Hindu temple!

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

It was not without reason, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard," that the visit of the Thibetan Mission to St. Petersburg was followed with distrust in England. An article in the Moscow "Viedomosti," dealing with the practical results of this visit, is very significant. It says:—"The memorable visit of the mission from Thibet opens up for Russians a prospect of good relations with that country, and thereby it will be possible to outflank the English boundary position on its right side. England secretly attacks us along the whole of the immeasurable frontier lines, and, both in the Far East and in Persia, Asia Minor, and the Balkan Peninsula makes secret but aggressive intrigues against us, while she limits herself exclusively to the defensive only in one sphere of her immense possession—namely, in India. Even her operations in the neighbourhood of India, which have an aggressive look, follow really only a defensive aim. If that is so, and only a defensive policy is to be found here, our method of action is indicated too. In every defence the flanks are the weakest points. For this we must, in our attack on the English positions in India, develop the operations on her flanks, and these operations will be much facilitated by the establishment of regular relations with Persia and Thibet. Much has already been done in establishing these relations with the first-mentioned country, and we cannot but greet the beginning of cordial intercourse with the subjects of the Dalai Lama with satisfaction. The alliance with Thibet only completes the might of that attack which the Russian soldier will have to carry on, perhaps from the banks of the Amu Daria to those of the sacred Ganges and the Indus, despite our love of peace. Lastly, this alliance may, perchance, remove the necessity for such an attack, if the English grasp the fact that we are not joking with them, and that the hour when the Russian bugle gives the signal to gather on the Kushk post is the beginning of England's collapse in India."

The Moscow correspondent of the "Daily Graphic" telegraphed on Aug. 12:—"I am informed by an official who took part in the hospitable valediction which the other day sped the Thibetan Mission on its homeward journey, and who had some conversation with the Russian-speaking Chief Legate, Dorshieff, that the result of the visit of the Dalai Lama's representative to the Imperial Court 'will not be known for the present, but that it will duly transpire when the opportune occasion arrives.' Pressed as to the meaning of this ambiguous forecast, my interlocutor said, 'One of these days our Consul-General in Kashgar will probably be replaced by a Russian Governor-General, that is, when that outlying region of Chinese Turkestan has been incorporated with Russian Turkestan. This country will then command two of the gates to India—one on the west, at Kushk, on the Afghan frontier; and another in the north, from Kashgar. The friendship of the Dalai Lama will then be immensely useful to Russia.'

"I asked if Prince Uchtomsky's categorical disclaimers with regard to Russia's assuming a protectorate over Thibet might be accepted as authoritative.

'For the time being, yes,' replied my informant, 'but you must not take those disclaimers too literally. They are always open to the qualification of possible circumstances. For example, the question of a Russian protectorate over Thibet depends entirely upon the future attitude of the Anglo-Indian Government towards the Dalai Lama, and since that ruler is still a vassal, nominally at least, of China, and as it is our policy to conciliate and befriend the Bogdychan in the present distracted condition of the Celestial Empire, you will see that whatever Russia's ulterior intentions are with respect to Thibet she must meanwhile act with tact and circumspection.'"

Dr. Nishi Kant Chattopadhyaya, who has just been appointed Officiating Professor of History at the Maharaja's College, Mysore, writes a contemporary, is a Bengali gentleman with some interesting antecedents. While still in his teens he made his way to Germany, where he learnt in two years the German language sufficiently to deliver lectures on interesting Indian subjects in that tongue. He published his German lectures, which had a pretty large sale in Germany. While still pursuing his studies in Germany, he received an invitation from the Russian Government to accept the post of Professor of Indian languages at the Government College at St. Petersburg. He accepted the post, which he filled for about two years. For a time he was shown much favour by the late Czar. Being suspected later on of being a Nihilist and also of acting as a British spy, he had to leave the Russian capital in disgust. He returned to Germany, where he studied for, and got the degree of, Ph. D. On his return to India in 1882 Dr. Chattopadhyaya sought service under Government, but meeting with no success in this attempt, he repaired to the Nizam's capital, where he served in various capacities for more than a decade.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

REPORT OF THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S RESOLUTION.

The report of the Famine Commission, with the covering resolution by the Government of India, as wired, has been issued. The latter states that before proceeding to the consideration of the Commission's report, the Governor-General in Council desires to express his sincere appreciation of the services rendered by these gentlemen to the State, of the wide and exhaustive range of their investigations, and of the conspicuous ability of their report, which will be of permanent value in its effect upon the famine relief policy of the Government of India in future years. The most important of the Commission's recommendations are then reviewed "seriatim." These are:—

(1.) The Preparation for Relief and its Commencement.—The value of test works and poor-houses is insisted upon, and the Government acquiesce in the suggestions offered for their management. The acceptance of this policy is, however, strictly conditional on the existence of the preparations upon which the Commission lays so much stress. Not only should a special district relief scheme be drawn up as soon as famine threatens, but the Local Governments should provide against hurry and uncertainty by maintaining in full detail lists of villages and public works to offer sufficient employment for at all events the first six months of a famine. Notes should be maintained of the classes on which the Government can draw for a staff of famine officials and of the numbers for which it can look to each class, and the most practical recommendation is that a stock of tools should be kept in reserve.

(2). The Need of Discrimination in Famine Relief.—The Government of India are disposed to welcome suggestions that would facilitate discrimination in the grant of relief, and would check the waste of public money and the demoralisation of the people which the existing safeguards appear inadequate to prevent, and they would indeed have it further considered whether, by a substantial expansion of the agency for village inspection, it might not be possible to insist on local selection as a condition of admission to the relief works of all classes. The question is one of the most important of those connected with the possible improvement of the existing system of relief, and its consideration will be commended to the careful attention of the local Governments. However it may be with the admission to work relief, it is clear that grant of gratuitous relief must be in all cases subject to individual discrimination, that there are no automatic tests which can be safely relied upon, and that careful inquiry is necessary to prevent the extension of State charity to those who have natural claims upon persons able to support them.

(3.) Wage Rates.—The Government recognise that experience is the safest indication of the sufficiency or insufficiency of a famine wage, and whilst hesitating to accept the revised wage scale proposed by the Commission until they are in possession of the views of the local Governments regarding it, they appreciate the weight of the authority that attaches to the recommendations based on the wide experience which the Commission has had at its command. But they are impressed by the consideration that the reduced rates, though adequate to keep the people in health and strength, may prove insufficient if the relief is not granted in time to prevent deterioration. The Commission has shown its appreciation of this point. The Government desires to emphasise it.

(4) The Abolition of the Minimum Wage in the Case of the Able-bodied.—The Commission carefully safeguards its recommendation by insisting on exception being made for the benefit of the weakly, who are to be gauged separately, and assigned specially easy tasks, and never to be paid less than is allowed for adult non-workers. Subject to this exception, and provided always care is taken to limit the tasks to the capacity of the workers, the Government are disposed to consider that fixed payments irrespective of work done might be safely abolished, and that the State would run no risk in abandoning a rule which actually encourages idleness on relief works. But this is a question on which the Government of India must seek the advice of the local Governments.

(5) The Character of Relief Works.—The Government agree with the Commission that village works should form a more prominent feature of relief programmes; admission to such works being limited by selection.

(6) The use of Cooked Food as a means of Gratuitous Relief.—The Commission pronounced strongly against this as leading to great abuses, but the Government hesitate to pronounce definitely against the use of this means of charity in all cases until the local Governments have been consulted.

(7) The Enlistment of Non-official Agency in the Distribution of Relief.—The Government accept the recommendation that this agency should be enlisted, particularly as regards those who are interested in the people and sympathise with them in their afflictions.

(8) Famine Policy After the Commencement of the Monsoon.—The Government agrees with the Commission that, at this time able-bodied labourers should be induced to return to their ordinary avocations by greater stringency in the conditions on which relief work is granted, and that it is inexpedient to offer the able-bodied gratuitous relief. In view, however, of the reduced purchasing power of wages in time of high prices, the Government consider that during the rains labourers of the poorest class who are supporting themselves should not be held "prima facie" capable of supporting their families, and that their children, or a certain proportion of them, should be admitted to gratuitous relief till the harvesting of the earliest principal crops brings substantial relief to their earnings.

(9) Appointment of a Famine Commissioner.—There may be occasions when the head of a local Government may himself be able to act as his own Famine Commissioner, but the Government of India conceive that such occasions will be rare, and they are of opinion that the appointment of a Famine Commissioner should be a normal feature of famine policy wherever relief operations are on a considerable scale.

(10) Revision of the Provincial Famine Code.—This is accepted, but the local Governments will be consulted regarding the maintenance of the normal lists of relief workers.

(11) Mortality of the Famine Year.—The Commission consider that the adverse conditions of that year resulted in the death of one million persons, of whom three-fourths belonged to Bombay. The figures are reviewed, attention being directed to the high mortality from cholera in Gujerat and the autumn fever in Ajmere. In both tracts also the death-rate was raised by crowds of moribund immigrants from the adjoining Native States.

(12) Loss of population shown by the recent census.—The figures given by the Commission are briefly reviewed.

(13) Immigration from Native States.—The inquiries of the Commission have not enabled it to formulate recommendations for the check of this immigration, which must be accepted as an inevitable feature of a famine in Native territory. It is satisfactory that the Commission should have been struck by the advance made in their famine policy by most of the Durbars towards bringing their relief into line with the humane policy of the British Government. The recommendation that Native States should be encouraged to maintain complete programmes of relief works will receive separate consideration. It accords with the decision of the Governor-General in Council that the investigations of the ensuing cold weather into the possibility of extending irrigation should, as far as possible, include such Native States as desire advice in this matter.

(14) Cattle Mortality.—Amongst the most melancholy results of the famine was the great loss of cattle, which, it is feared, has crippled for some time to come the once flourishing province of Gujerat. The recommendations of the Commission for the formation of a reserve of rolling-stock on railways for the carriage of fodder will be separately considered. Various suggestion are made for increasing the stock of fodder locally available, which will be commended to the attention of the provincial departments of agriculture.

(15) Expenditure on Relief in some cases Excessive.—That the mortality of the famine, and the losses suffered by the people were not due to any want of liberality on the part of the Government is sufficiently clear from that part of its report in which the Commission records its opinion upon the expenditure entailed by famine relief. It was only to be expected that under such conditions as those of 1899-1900 the relief of distress would prove exceedingly costly, but allowing that the needs of the population are far greater when weakened by a series of calamities than when suffering from a single misfortune, there is reason to apprehend that the outlay was larger than was necessary. The Government of India do not desire to follow in detail the arguments which tend to show that relief was in some cases too prodigally granted, to the waste of public money and the demoralisation of the people. They revise the difficulty which must be experienced under the rules in force in denying charity to those who no longer feel shame in demanding it, but they accept the conclusions of the Commission that there was in some areas undue expenditure of public money. They believe that the liberal distribution of gratuitous relief in the Central Provinces during the rains saved thousands of lives, and was a direct cause of the unusually low death-rate during the autumn months, but they cannot resist the conclusion that this gratuitous relief was, especially in some districts, granted with too profuse a hand.

(16) Railways.—The protective value of railways was more clearly demonstrated than in 1896.

97. The Commission advocates a considerable increase of rolling-stock at the cost, if necessary, of the Famine Insurance Grant. The Government remark upon this is that the railways were clearly unable to carry much of the food-grain and fodder which were offered them during the famine, and this suggestion will receive careful consideration, but it seems possi

rather to ana he block in traffic was due
capacity of th limitations in the carrying
rolling-stock. han to the deficiency of the
(17) Takavi A
tial for the utilit It is stated that it is essen-
given out in good loans that they should be
tral Provinces whi wo expedients in the Cen-
tion will be comm y facilitated the distribu-
local Governments. he consideration of the
(18) Expenditure
—This was nearly eq Charitable Relief Fund.
hardly possible to exa takavi advances. It is
ance thus rendered to he value of the assist-
overstate their obligatio try and people, or to
charity. subscribers to this
(19) Suspensions and Re
The Commission held that of Land Revenue.—
collection was unduly stri n Berar, where the
Government were not la e demands of the
with a policy of great libera n was consistent
with the recommendation th vernment concur
general where the failure of c sions should be
Local Governments will be c been general,
this point, and also as regards t cated with on
tenancy law of some provinces, dment of the
of solvent proprietors, and guare meet the case
to them will be applied to the reli remissions
(20) Incidence of Land Revenu eir tenants.
the Land.—The resolution, after Produce of
Commission's figures showing the p tion of the
revenue to the produce of the land, n of land
percentages have been arrived at : These
which take the produce as consisting culations
and omit from account the large diffe in only
between the grain crop and such produc n value
or cotton. They are, on the average, ex arcane
when compared with the share of the y low
which the Government is entitled by the ce to
the country, or which is conceded to it by ns of
exacting critics of its revenue policy, and the most
conclusion of the Commission is that the rural
nowhere sufficiently high to be in itself a ca is
debtedness, but its levy in cash in seasons n-
cient crops undoubtedly strains the resources o
who have spent the income of favourable seaso
it accrued to them; and to a people who have
to learn the value of thrift there is a conseq
need of borrowing, which in a succession of bad
sons may end in heavy indebtedness.

The resolution concludes: "The Commission make a series of important suggestions for the improvement of the condition of the agricultural classes. It recommends greater elasticity in revenue collection generally, and particularly in the districts of the Bombay Deccan, the establishment of agricultural banks, the encouragement of land improvement, the expenditure of a larger share of State funds on irrigation works, and generally a wider attention to measure for increasing the knowledge, intelligence, and thrift of the cultivators. Particular attention is invited to the indebtedness which now fetters the cultivating classes in the Bombay Deccan and has brought a large proportion of them under the control of the money-lending interest, and some very radical measures of reform are advocated. The recommendations of the Commission in all these respects will be considered in detail with due respect to the authority attaching to them, and the Governor-General in Council welcomes them in the expectation that they will lead to a number of most beneficial reforms. The Government of India have already taken action on two of the lines indicated. The development of village credit associations has been under the consideration of a specially constituted Committee, and the practicability of a wide extension of irrigation works is the subject of a local enquiry as a preliminary step to a thorough investigation of this question by an expert Commission during the forthcoming cold weather season.

"In making public the report of the Commission, and in passing judgment upon it, the Governor-General in Council desires finally to record his appreciation of the assistance which the Government will derive in the treatment of future famines from the body of authoritative opinion that has thus been placed at its disposal. He feels assured that a material advance has been made towards the solution of the difficulties with which the State is confronted in undertaking at uncertain intervals and at short notice a gigantic and unparalled system of poor relief. If India is called upon again to suffer in the future she will be better able, in so far as managing and organisation are concerned, to meet her misfortunes from the lessons that have been learned in the sad school of the recent visitation, and that have now been collated by the most competent and sympathetic hands."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE S. S. ORMUZ.

SAD DEATH OF MR. H. R. LESSLIE, THE SECOND OFFICER.

A very lamentable accident, whereby Mr. H. R. Lesslie, the Second Officer of the Orient-Pacific steamer Ormuz, lost his life, occurred on board shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon (Aug. 27). The vessel was casting off her moorings at 4.40 p.m., preparatory to her departure, when the cleat, to which one of the mooring ropes was attached, gave way, and struck Mr. Lesslie, who was superintending the operations, on the ribs, hurling him violently on the iron deck. In the fall Mr. Lesslie broke his right leg, and sustained serious injury to the base of the skull, besides other minor injuries. He became unconscious at once. The ship's surgeon, with the assistance of another doctor who happened to be among the passengers, immediately dressed the wounds. Dr. Keegel, the Port Surgeon, who was afloat at the time, promptly went on board, and assisted the other doctors. Subsequently Mr Lesslie was brought ashore in the Port Surgeon's boat, and removed to the General Hospital in the Police ambulance. He was admitted into the Passengers' Ward at 6.45 p.m., and breathed his last at 8 o'clock, never having regained consciousness. Mr. Lesslie, who was twenty-nine years of age, was a son of one of the Directors of Messrs. Anderson, Anderson & Co., who are joint Managers in London, with Messrs. F. Green & Co., of the Orient-Pacific Line of mail steamers. He had been in the employ of the Company for some years, and was a very popular officer, known personally and held in high esteem by many Ceylon people. He was originally on the Ormuz as Fourth Officer, and joined the Orient on a higher grade, ultimately rejoining the Ormuz as Second Officer. On the voyage out from London he acted as Chief Officer as far as Naples, at which port he reverted to his substantive appointment. The sad news of his death has been wired to London by the local agents. The funeral was to have taken place at the General Cemetery at 5 o'clock this afternoon from the General Hospital.

The Ormuz, which put back to her moorings, owing to the accident, did not leave port till 10 p.m., as some of the officers of the vessel accompanied the decased to the hospital.—"Times of Ceylon."

During the past week there has been less rain than usual over North-West India and the greater part of the Peninsula, while on the contrary over the central parts of the country and generally over North-East India and Burma, the week's fall has equalled or exceeded the normal. No rain whatever was received during the week in Baluchistan and the North-West dry area; less than a quarter-of-an-inch in Gujarat; less than half-an-inch in the Deccan and Madras. The week's rainfall has not much affected the general rainfall of the monsoon. The already existing deficiency is slightly emphasised in the case of North-West India, Gujarat, and Madras, but no other important change has been produced. The total rainfall up to date has been normal in Burma, Bengal, Assam, the Himalayas, on the West Coast, in the Deccan and the central divisions of India; and it has been deficient in other parts of India, but the deficiency is not large except in North-West India, Gujarat and the south and east of the Peninsula.

So much attention has lately been directed towards the various militia corps in the north-west frontier, writes the "Pioneer" that it may be of interest to give some particulars regarding the two battalions which are stationed in the Kurram Valley. These are not, as we recently stated, mainly composed of Turis, but have 50 per cent. of men recruited from British districts. Thus, the 1st battalion of 8 companies has 4 companies of Turis, 2 of Khattaks, and 2 of Bangashes. The 2nd battalion has 2 companies of Turis, and 1 each of the other two classes just mentioned. This arrangement was considered necessary owing to the fact that before they came under British control the Turis were addicted to domestic fighting; and, in case of a recurrence of this, it would not be politic to employ Turis against Turis. The Kurram Militia are the most trusted of any corps along the border, and hence both battalions have been armed with the Martini rifle in place of the Snider. The recent loss of eight rifles was a serious blow to them, but it is satisfactory to learn that the non-commissioned officer who absconded with the arms was not really a member of the corps. He belonged to a regiment in the native army, and had been seconded for employment as drill-instructor with the militia. He had borne an unblemished character in his own regiment, but he could not resist the temptation of making a great haul when the opportunity offered. It was his position as drill-instructor which enabled him to get hold of the rifles without suspicion being excited. As the frontier was near at hand he made good his escape with his loot.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

Lord Goschen, it is an open secret, came within an ace of sitting in the Speaker's Chair. It was the political ambition of his life, and there are one or two close friends who remember watching him in the Chair one day when the House was not sitting, trying to recognise them in different parts of the chamber. The touching experiment proved how impossible it was that Viscount Goschen should ever succeed to the positon of First Commoner. His eyesight was in the way. So he preferred to go on with the hard work of the Admiralty, strengthening our defences and organising the wonderful scheme of ships and men who guard the shores of the British Empire.

Sir George Dibbs, who has just presented King Edward with a walking-stick of his own make, is one of the remarkable men of Australia. He is surely the only man in the Empire who has passed through the two extreme experiences of a Prime Minister and a prisoner in gaol. Sir George has twice been Premier of New South Wales, and has held numberous other posts of the highest importance in the colony; and it was while he was a prominent public man that he had the courage to refuse to pay what he thought an extortionate bill of costs. He was committed to Darlinghurst Gaol, Sydney, for a year, and served the sentence through to the end.

But for that notable experience Sir George would probably never have been able to make his own walking-sticks for kings and queens. It was in prison that he learned the art of wood-carving. The Governor was his friend Sir John Read, and, thanks to his interest in the prisoner, who was to become Premier, Sir George Dibbs was able to turn his cell into a workshop. His twelve months of enforced detention were anything but twelve months of idleness. In his "workshop" he built two model yachts, and made with his lathe innumerable articles for bazaars. Sir George Dibbs's toys and pipes and walking sticks were among the most popular things in the Sydney shops.

Sir George has not the reputation of a lover of the
monarchy; his strong Republicanism, indeed, has led
im at times to make almost sensational speeches
out cutting the painter and so forth. But he has
allowed his Republican convictions to prevent
making walking sticks for Royalty. Queen
oria was very proud of a stick he sent her years
with the words "Empress and Queen" carved
from end to end. He has accepted decorations,
and has been photographed with King Edward
other members of the Royal house. One of his
[illegible] was something very near a record,
only a few weeks.

Mr
George Kennan will speak with all the
the authority on the exile system in the land of
from that he himself has been expelled
exploring. Kennan knows Russia well. He led
when he ties into the heart of the vast empire
a young still a young man in the twenties. As
for the of twenty-one, he established the route
connection -American telegraph line, and in
travelling his work he spent three years in
never laid, north-eastern Siberia. The line was
work, Mr. K ever, and instead of developing the
story of the la n came home to tell the world the
before he settl f the exile. He went back again
of his best years down to write, and devoted some
exploration.

"Siberia and Exile System" has probably
had something t with the expulsion of its
author from Russia The lamp of truth is not to be
turned on Siberia w impunity. But Mr. Kennan,
of all men in the wo need hardly regret his exile.
He knows Russia wel nough—as well, perhaps, as
any one man can kno country so vast in extent,
so unimaginable in its stances, so lacking in faci-
lities for travel, so impe rable in mysteries, so fast
bound in red tape, so ha in its law, so kept down
by its officials, so crowded om end to end and side
to side with pretty tyrants d penny kings, as is the
modern Russia. He has ha the unique experience
of visiting all the convict pris and mines between
the Ural mountains and the mur, and has made
tracks through Russian wilds lmost unknown to
Russia itself. Mr. Kennan, hough exiled from
Russia for the rest of his life, cou hold his own wel
in an examination on Russia with any man in th
Czar's empire, from the Czar and his Minister
down.

The doctor, it goes without saying, is the stronge
enemy of juvenile smoking. Probably the action
the local authorities in Edinburgh owes something
the influence of Sir Henry Littlejohn, the cit
medical officer, who is one of the oldest public offici
in Scotland. Sir Henry issued not long ago a sta
ment of the evils of juvenile smoking which star
a good many people. It is not quite clear what, if a
thing, can be done to check the growth of a ha
which is seriously affecting the rising generat
There are Parliaments which have thought it wel
prohibit the sale of cigarettes to boys, and to pur
boy smokers with a heavy hand; but such a cou
seems out of the question at present in Engla
Years ago the Minister of Public Instructio
France issued a circular to all directors of colle
and schools forbidding smoking because it chec
the development of mind and body. The rem
may not be perfect, but it was better, at any r
than inaction, and it does not seem too soon
M.P.'s to begin to think about the peril of the c
rette.

Dr. Moorhouse, the Bishop of Manchester, wh
holidays were interrupted the other day by the n
that his house was on fire, was the first man
receive an episcopal appointment from Lord S
bury as Prime Minister. Lord Salisbury wa
resident in his parish in the days when the Bis
was a humble rector, and the Premier was a ha
working journalist and M.P. In the early day
their married life, Lord Salisbury and his wife w
regular attendants at the church in Fitzroy-squ
at which the Rev. James Moorhouse officiated.
rector left England for Australia before Lord Sa
bury came into his power, but he owes his pres
position in England to Lord Salisbury's gener
remembrance. The bishopric of Manchester was
first to fall vacant under the present Premier,
it was Dr. Moorhouse who filled it, coming all
way from Melbourne home again.

He is one of the happiest and wittiest of bish
and is never more pleased with himself than whe
is telling a good story. One of his favourites is
of the old lady who startled a missionary on
return from India with a question which showed
dangerous a little knowledge is "Pray, my lo
said she, "is it not true that in India you call
female converts zenanas, and the male conv
bananas?" But Dr. Moorhouse is not me
humorous. There are not many men in
Church of England more in earnest. A strong
testant, he has not been afraid to denounce al
"narrow-souled cliques" within the borders o
Established Church, and he astonished a Cathe
vestry meeting not long ago by the emphasis
which he declared that "the Church of Eng
is not an exclusive sect, and so long as I am bis
here I will take care it is not administered on
principles of such a sect." He is in favour of vo
tary parish councils for church government.

Statesmanship has never been a very profitable
fession. It has left Signor Crispi, as literature
Robert Burns, in debt on his deathbed. So it left
In life the Great Commoner had sacrificed his lov
his poverty, and in death he left a heavy debt w
his country gladly paid. In his difficulties Pitt
refused to allow his friends to propose a grant f
the public funds, but when the time came at whi
was too late to relieve his necessity in this w
Parliament voted £40,000 to pay his bills, with
sions amounting to £2,400 a year to those for w
welfare Pit had been unable to provide. Even Fox,
had opposed the State funeral and the public m
ment, voted for the payment of the debts. "Ne
in my life," said he, "did I give a vote with m
satisfaction than I shall do this night in suppor
this motion."

The history of politics is full of acts of great sa
fices which are only too soon forgotten by the wo
Every great man who spends his life for the pu
good gives up the fortune and material glory wh
make life to other men worth living. The life
Cobden was one of unselfish devotion to his coun
and it is hardly an extravagant metaphor to say
Free Trade, with all the immeasureable benefit
has brought the nation, was built up on his sacrif
A farmer's son whose father was so poor tha
had to sell his farm, starting life as a clerk, an
length entering into a modest partnership to
calicoes, he sacrificed the business he had establi
by his own industry, to devote himself to the c
he had in common with Mr. Bright. In his zea
Free Trade he let his business go and became a r
ed man.

The sacrifices which politics involve is too lig
regarded by those who gain from it. We can g
how great a fortune Mr. Balfour might have m
in literature, or Mr. Chamberlain in business
Lord Salisbury in science, if they had cared to
their own interests before the commonweal.
many people quite understand that there is one
in political life to-day, and not on the sunny sid
it, whose devotion to politics has cost him hund
of thousands of pounds! Sir William Harc
when he decided to give up his legal practice to s
his country, was enjoying an income at the Ba
£14,000 a year. He gave it up for politics, and
official income since then has reached in the a
gate about £50,000.

Fame is not always cheap. It may come w
box of pills or a piece of soap, but to the man
spends himself in the service of the State it
come only by sacrifice. To many men, no d
Parliament and public life bring fortune in
train. There have been M.P.'s, if all that the go
say is true, who owe all their commercial su
to their interest, or their supposed interest, in
tics. But with the men who adorn our public li
can never be so.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

DR. BARTON'S war-balloon is of cigar-shape, with platform and machinery suspended below, but it s a horizontal aeroplane for causing the balloon ascend, or descend, and at the rear a vertical roplane for steering it to right or left. The centre gravity of the machine is altered by pumping ater from one tank to another. The propellers are iven by a high-speed motor.

Herr Emil Nemethy, a Hungarian, has made a mall aeroplane, described in the "Illustrirte Zei- ng." It weighs 60 lbs., and the aeroplane, or ings, which are modelled on those of a swallow, ve a spread of 194 square feet. The aeronaut sits a saddle underneath, and the machine is propel- d by a "screw" driven by a gasoline motor of 1-4 horse-power. The centre of gravity is shifted changing the position of the saddle and its rider.

A wave-motor, or motor worked by the waves of sea, has been installed at Avalon, California, by H. Banning, of the Wilmington Transportation mpany, to work a fog-bell and pump salt water a reservoir for watering the streets of the town. an also be used for pumping out ships, and we pose it could be utilised in generating electricity her directly or by filling a dam.

A new Scotch lightship will have no crew. Gas red in a tank will supply a masthead lamp by a in the hollow mast, and a fog-bell will be rung the rolling of the vessel in rough weather, and ling that, by the current of gas.

Mr. C. A. Benbow recommends the introduction the eland from Cape Colony into the scrub of w South Wales, which is almost valueless as sture, especially in years of drought. The eland is of the largest of antelopes, often equalling an ox weight, is easily domesticated, yields excellent eat, and can live on the leguminous bushes of the stralian scrub.

One of the most effective ways of destroying the cust is to spread the fungus disease among them. ccording to Dr. Sinclair Black the Cape of Good ope fungus is the Empusa acridis, and the culture it on moist crumbs of bread is eaten by locusts. kills them, and their bodies eaten by other locusts fect these with the disease. The method is not so fective in dry as in damp weather.

As the conductivity of a chemical solution depends the proportion of chemical in the water, Mr. uller has devised a method of testing the strength mineral waters by their conductivity for an ectric current. The method does not, of course, spense with the more elaborate chemical analysis, t for ordinary purposes it serves. An alternating rrent of electricity passed through the water gives sound in a telephone, and the loudness of the sound a rough test of the conductivity.

A spiral collector of dust which will be useful in ctories, &c., has been invented by M. Danvin and rought out by M. Establie, 11, Quai de Valmy, aris.

In a paper "On Alcoholism in France," published the "Revue-Generale des Sciences," Dr. Raoul eroy concludes that it is causing the degeneration the nation, and above all in Normandy. The population of Normandy is going down, and the number criminals and idiots is going up.

The American Government have ordered a new achine for calculating the tides, which will do the ork of thirty computers.

Professor Rucker is, we learn, to resign his position Secretary to the Royal Society on his appointment Principal of the London University.

The municipality of Paris are trying glass paving the streets. The glass is "devitrified" and hard, mooth, opaque, but it is costly and resonant.

Expeditions to the North Pole become more umerous. While Peary, Sverdrup, and Stein are in e field already, Baldwin is on the way, and Maka- ov and Bernier are preparing. Anchutz-Kampfe f Munich proposes to go in a submarine boat. It emains for others to try the ice-breking vessel and e motor-balloon.

Professor A. C. Haddon, F. R.S., the well-known nthropologist, intends to resign the chair of oology in the Royal College of Science, Ireland, in rder to devote more time to anthropological work. he complex ethnology of the Irish, mis-called Celts," is a promising field, and we could wish at Professor Haddon turned his attention more to than to the savages of the East Indian archipelago.

Mr. Havelock Ellis finds from a study of our reatest geniuses that they show a tendency to be ll rather than short, the average height being ken as 5 feet 8 inches. Touching pigmentation, nd dividing them into blue-eyed, brown-eyed, and termediate, he notes that most of our great men science and artists have been blue-eyed, and most our great soldiers, poets, writers, divines, and tors dark-eyed, while an equal proportion of our eat lawyers and sailors have been blue and dark- yed. Men of genius in general are remarkble for eir brilliant eyes. Burns's were like coals of ving fire, and Chatterton's had fire rolling at e bottom of them.

An absurd story having got about that sea salt ngthens life, many New Yorkers began to take it, ith the result that some have grown scorbutic, hers have lost their teeth or hair, and all have ffered from stomachic troubles and general bility.

According to M. Chauveau, in the "Chauffeur," e alcohol motor for automobiles is rather less fective than the gasoline motor, but alcohol in rance costs rather less than gasoline, so that the pense for both is about the same.

It is stated that in future the Automobile Club France will require that cars in the races shall nly weigh about 2,000 lbs. when fully equipped. t present, owing to the absence of weight limits, e ordinary racing car weighs about 1 1-2 tons or ore

A Chicago youth, Mr. C. C. Fitzmorris, recently ried a race round the world with a New York boy, nd won. The time of his journey was 60 days, 13 ours, 29 minutes, and 42 4-5 seconds. "Phineas ogg's" 80 days, not counting seconds, is much ut of date.

The investigations of Bert have made clear the ction of oxygen on organisms subjected to feeble tmospheric pressure. His numerous experiments ave shown that the accidents to which one is ex- osed in rarefied air can be avoided by keeping nearly onstant the quantity of oxygen taken in at each espiration. Accordingly, since his time, aeronauts ave carried with them oxygen, which they breathe hrough a flexible tube fitted with a mouthpiece. M. Cailletet (in a paper read before the Paris Aca- demy of Sciences) remarks that this method of aking the oxygen is defective. Ever since birth we ave been accustomed to breathe through the nose, nd aeronauts have difficulty in giving up this habit nd breathing through the mouth. Thus the oxygen nspired through the mouthpiece scarcely fills the mouth, and is ordinarily rejected without having penetrated to the lungs. The author presented to the Academy an apparatus enabling aeronauts to carry and have at their disposal large quantities of oxygen stored in small volume, and to assure the absorption of the gas without taking any particular care. It is composed (1) of one or several veseels containing liquid oxygen, (2) of a recipient in which this is turned into gaseous oxygen, and (3) of a kind of mask which renders the respiration of the gas certain. Pure oxygen almost always causes nausea and illness. To avoid this M. Cailletet has placed in the mask a shutter with variable opening, enabling the wearer to mix with the oxygen a certain volume of air. The aeronaut regulates this opening so that the oxygen increases in amount with the height, and, with the object of preventing the condensation of the water vapour contained in the respired gases, he allows it to escape by a flexible tube furnished with a special valve and hidden under the aeronaut's clothes to prevent freezing.

The town of Bordeaux has instituted an excellent method of practically dealing with the cases of tuberculosis within its boundaries. An Anti-Tuberculous Society has been formed that publishes documents relating to tuberculosis, encourages the use of tuberculin in the stables from which milk is supplied, assists the doctors by analysing and reporting on sputum or other specimens in suspected cases; when necessary, carries out inoculation experiments in guinea-pigs for the purposes of diagnosis, and in every other way possible furnishes aid to the physicians concerned. The latest reports speak in the highest terms of the success of this means of combating the ravages of phthisis.

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We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AT CAWNPORE.

THE defamation case of Hoff versus Babu Moti La Ghose, editor of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika," was resumed before Mr. Charles, the Joint Magistrate at Cawnpore on Wednesday. Mr. Harrison appeared for Mr. Hoff, and the accused was represented by Mr. Wallach, barrister-at-law, and Babu Triloknath Bannerji, and Mr. Satya Charan. Babu Kali Prosunna Navyabishavid, editor of the "Hitbadi," who had given evidence at the former hearing, was cross-examined by Mr. Wallach and replied to the following effect: I was first engaged by the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" in 1892 or 1893. I was not a proof-reader, but a sub-editor. I did not get Rs. 25 monthly as proof-reader, but Rs. 75 a month for three months as paid subeditor. Before I was subeditor I worked gratuitously at different times for three of four years as a contributor and correspondent, writing mostly at my house, but sometimes at the office. It was a daily paper then, not published three times a week. I know there are two editions—the town and the mofussil. The latest time for posting the mofussil edition in Calcutta is 6-30 p.m. to catch the N.-W. P. mail. I am on indifferent terms with Moti Lal Ghose. I have not visited him for two years. I do not know the number of sub-editors. I was prosecuted once by Moti Lal Ghose and I prosecuted him—a case and counter case—in 1899. I was committed to the Sessions and tried by Mr. Justice Jenkins and a jury for defamation and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. It was for the defamation of a lady. I was prosecuted by an indigo planter named Sherrif for defamation. I deny that I offered an apology. An apology was afterwards published in the paper while I was in prison. In 1900, I was prosecuted for having defamed Rai Behari Sen and fined Rs. 200 and I appealed to the Sessions Court, who thought the fine too lenient and sent it to the High Court, for enhancement. In 1898, Dwar Nath Roy prosecuted me for defamation. No apology was offered in my paper, only an expression of regret for having caused him pain. I did not retract a word or statement. K. P. Biswas was a witness for the prosecution in the case. I published a judgment in which it was stated that Biswas had absconded. I went to Midnapore from Calcutta about 12-30 on April 26th, 1901, to attend the Provincial Conference. It may have been in July I saw Moti Lal Ghose at a Congress meeting. He did not address any Congress meeting in Calcutta this year in my presence. My teacher gave me the title of Navyabishevid; he was a Professor of Sanskrit. All recognised Pundits can give this title. I have never seen this title granted by Government. I have known the printer of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" for the last two or three years. His brother is head-master of a school. I know nothing about the accused's financial position, except what I have heard.

Re-examined he stated: I only know the names of the sub-editors by report. I never heard that Babu Bhola Nath Ghose was one of the sub-editors.

The Joint Magistrate intimated that the case would be postponed until September 9th for the evidence of the witness for the defence, and that the accused would be summoned for that date. At the close of the proceedings Kali Prosunna Navyabishevid was called on to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for not obeying the summons, and the case was sent to the District Magistrate for hearing.

NEWS FROM BUSRAH AND KOWEIT.

OUR correspondent at Busrah informed us in his previous letter, dated "Safar 1319," which we had quoted in a former issue, that under instructions from the Porte, Mohsin Pasha, the Governor of Busrah, had started on a special mission to Koweit, and had been cordially received by Mubarak, and that the aim and purpose of this mission was not known, &c., &c.

He is now able to give some particulars:—

1.—Mohsin Pasha delivered his message to Mubarak by asking him that since both of them are loyal subjects to H. I. M. why did he go to war with Bin Rashid, and shed the blood of both people?

2.—Why did he not report all such matters to the Government officials?

3.—Why has he a secret understanding with the British Government without the knowledge of his own Government?

It is said that Mubarak replied as follows:—

1.—Yes, certainly, both of us are loyal and obedient subjects of H. I. M. the Sultan, and it was not my wish to shed the blood of man but he (Bin Rashid) not only he, but his late uncle who reigned before him, by their covetousness and pride oppressed my subjects, and unlawfully imposed a heavy tax or Zakat, which they had no right. Their principal object and ambition is to possess all the country and put the people under their sway, which is evil in the sight of God.

2.—That on several occasions I had remonstrated and reported matters to the Government, but to my confusion I have received only "promises," which have resulted in the loss of my territory and subjects. I believe it is not out of the knowledge of the officials of Government that I and the Amir Bin Rashid are the humble servants of H. I. M. our Most Gracious Khalifa the Sultan, and that we are both to be looked upon and treated in the same respect Therefore it is that wonder why Bin Rashid is supplied with arms and ammunitions and I am deprived of everything?

3.—I have no secret understanding with the British Government, but simply friendship, which will conduce to the improvement of the trade of the country, &c., &c.

It is said that Mohsin Pasha is a great friend to Shaik Mubarak and he has always spoken up for him at the Porte.

We have heard also that Shaik Mubarak (on hearing that Bin Rashid has left his capital on an expedition) has also prepared himself, and the people of Koweit are very busy. He is forcing every able-bodied man, rich and poor, to accompany him, and has engaged a great number of the tribes, named "Nassirs," &c., from the north side of the mouth of the river Euphrates, although they are nominally Persian subjects, but unemployed men, and peasants. The tribes who will accompany him from the interior of Koweit are "Muttir, Ajman, Rashayids" and others. He will leave about the middle of Rabi al Thani. It is said that Shaikh Sadoon will accompany him with his tribe "Al Muntajik" who had lately returned from Saheya.—"Aden Gazette."

BEAR STORIES.

"THE Old Gurkha" writes to the "Asian":—

I think the following account of how a bear was circumvented is rather good:—

In some parts of Ganjam a great deal of sugarcane is grown, and as there are many rocky hills which afford comfortable homes for the bears which abounded in the district, circumstances greatly favour these creatures in the gratification of their love of sugar. If they once get through the fence which protects a plot of cane, they can rob and then retire with impunity before daylight to dens, out of which it is often impossible to force them. I have heard of as many as twenty-five bears being seen by one observer in the course of a moonlight night among the cane gardens. A friend of mine once wounded a bear in that neighbourhood, and followed it to its den under the rocks. Many unsuccessful attempts were made to dislodge him, but at last it occured to some one to make a clay figure and lower it from the rocks above into the very mouth of the den; then by means of a rope round its waist the dummy was made to dance in so irritating a manner that the bear rushed out at it and was shot.

The following native yarn as told by a "jungly wallah" about slaying a bear is also not bad. "Once upon a time, Sahib, there was a postal runner, who was a very brave and strong man. A bear met him between Yellapore and Hullial, and tried to seize him; but the runner slipped behind a tree so cleverly that the bear seized the tree. Upon this the runner laid hold of the bear's fore legs, set his own feet against the tree, being very strong he ground the bear against it; and the more he pulled, the tighter the bear hugged the tree, until at last the bear was killed, and the runner got the Government reward."

Before finishing with our friend "Bruin" I must relate an adventure which happened down in Ganjam. Travelling one moonlight night in a palanquin between Aska and Berhampur, a Mr. M. was roused by his bearers, who pointed out to him a bear among the bushes near the road; he had with him a single barrelled rifle, with which he wounded the bear; it then disappeared over the raised bank of a tank close by, and Mr. M. loading again, approached the bank in hopes of another shot. Just as he mounted the bank the bear met him from the opposite side, and rising on its hind legs, struck its claws with great force into his left breasts just over the heart, knocking him backwards, after which, scared by the bearers, it made its escape. When the wound was examined the doctor declared that only the full development of the chest muscles had kept the claws from penetrating to the heart through the thin folds of the sleeping jacket. Some weeks ago, I mentioned in "The Asian" an almost identical adventure which happened to myself and in which the bear came up on one side of the bank, whilst I crawled upon the other, and we both met unexpectedly on the top. It is a strange thing that the bear should almost always endeavour to tear with his claws the head and face of a "native," when it attacks a man, but tries to bite a "European." The native idea is that it seeks to get at the brain and devour it. Not very complimentary to us, but I have aften noticed his difference in attack!

THE result of the votes on the two questions submitted by circular to the members of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund is as follows:—Whether a Secretary be employed on Rs. 500—Rs. 603 per mensem: "yes," 430; "no," 475. Whether the post of Superintendent on Rs. 225 per mensem be abolished and a head correspondence clerk substituted on Rs. 100—Rs. 150 per mensem: "yes," 716; "no," 189.

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THE SOWAR.
Exact size.

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Including a strong leather strap, spare glass and spring.

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We are prepared to quote a discount on the rates noted above to groups of friends taking 6 or more watches in a lot.

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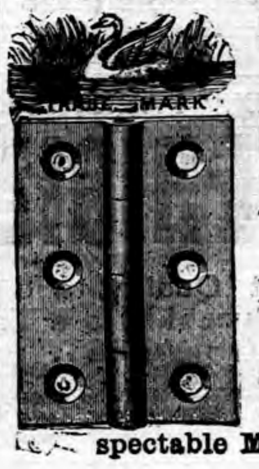

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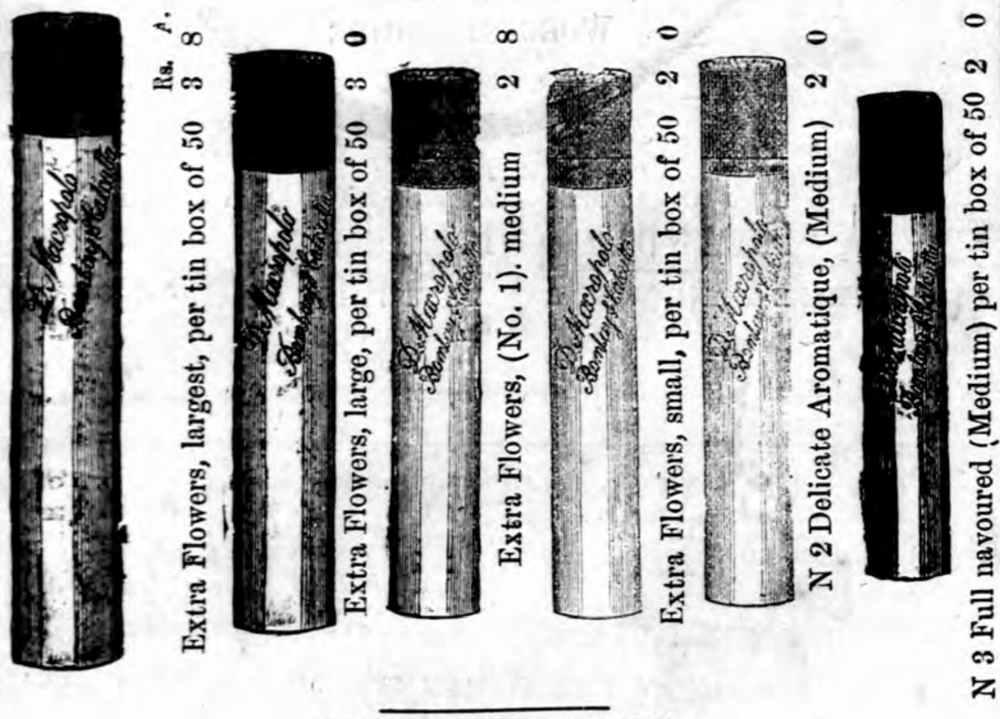

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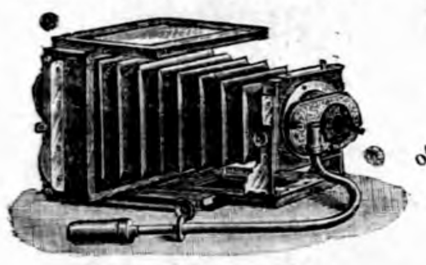

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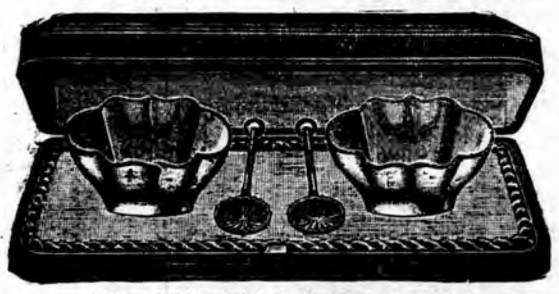

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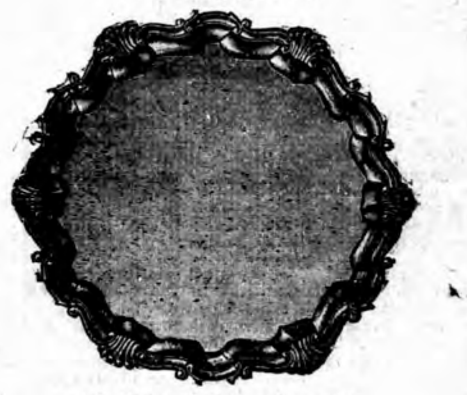

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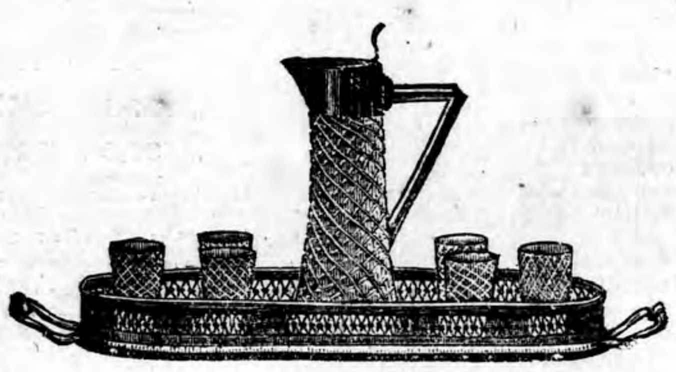

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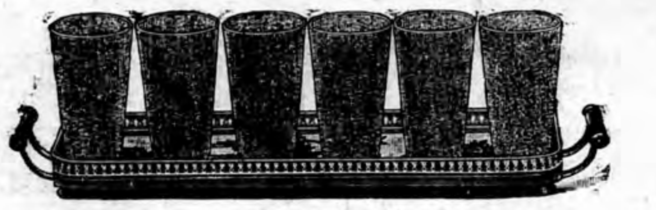

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